



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS AFR-94-147  
Monday  
1 August 1994

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# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-147

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1 August 1994

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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**Date for Fourth Round of Sudanese Peace Talks Announced**

*EA2907200594 Nairobi KNA in English 1730 GMT 29 Jul 94*

[Text] Nairobi, 29 July (KNA)—The Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD)-sponsored Sudanese peace talks, which were being held in Nairobi, were adjourned today with calls for both parties in the conflict to respect the unilateral declaration of a cease-fire in that country.

Announcing the adjournment today, the minister for research, technical training and technology, Dr. Zachary Onyonka, who has been chairing the talks on behalf of the IGADD secretariat, called for a negotiated, permanent, guaranteed and monitored cease-fire. Dr. Onyonka made the announcement at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation offices where he was flanked by the Ethiopian minister for foreign affairs, Leyoum Mesfin; the Eritrean minister for foreign affairs, Petros Solomon; the ambassadors of Ethiopia, Ophato Alow; and Eritrea, Beyene Russom.

The third session of the Sudanese peace talks were officially opened by President Daniel arap Moi on 19th July and have been going on for the last ten days.

Dr. Onyonka noted that the parties involved in the conflict held substantive talks on the question of self-determination for southern Sudan and the relationship between the state and religion. Dr. Onyonka said the parties could not reach a quick solution to these two key issues. He, however, called on flexibility and more commitment on both sides.

The minister said the fourth session of the talks will be held in Nairobi as from 5th to 7th September this year. He said the just adjourned session was held in a peaceful, cordial and brotherly atmosphere.

**Chad's Deby, President Bongo Comment at UDEAC Summit**

*AB3007154694 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1215 GMT 30 Jul 94*

[Excerpts] We begin this cast with Africa's economic news at the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa [UDEAC] mini-summit. The summit is being held in Libreville, in the presence of visiting French Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, who is on the third leg of his African tour. The UDEAC heads of state drew the French prime minister's attention to the difficulties being encountered by their countries following the devaluation of the CFA franc in the absence of concrete backup measures. They mentioned the delay in implementing measures promised by France and the multilateral fund donors. These concerns were voiced by Chadian President Idriss Deby soon before the meeting began. Let us listen to him:

[Begin Deby recording] Obviously, these preoccupations lie in the difficulties that we are encountering. Even if the devaluation has a positive side, one must not forget

that it also has extremely negative effects on some countries, if not others. This calls for a general examination of the situation in the central African subregion, country by country if necessary, to ask our partners to get even more involved, not just France, but all of our partners, in order to bring the negative effects under control. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Gabonese President Omar Bongo, who hosted this morning's UDEAC summit, stated at the end of the meeting, which was held between heads of state and the French prime minister, that he was satisfied, in particular with the measures announced by Prime Minister Edouard Balladur.

[Begin Bongo recording] These measures are in line with the previously announced backup measures and I think the heads of state present will see to it that the measures announced by the French prime minister are made known to our respective countrymen. Talking about already announced backup measures presupposes that, regardless of what has previously been said, backup measures are coming to supplement other measures. [end recording]

**Foreign Minister Attends Frontline Meeting in Namibia**

*MB2907171694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 29 Jul 94*

[Text] [South African] Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo and seven of his southern African counterparts are expected to consider the future of the Frontline States as a regional organization when they meet in the Namibian capital this weekend. They are also likely to discuss the situation in Rwanda, Angola, Mozambique, and Lesotho. Last month the summit meeting of Frontline leaders in Harare mandated the foreign ministers to make recommendations on the future of the grouping following South Africa's elections. At the time President Nelson Mandela said the Frontline grouping was still needed to help establish democracy in South Africa. He also endorsed a call by Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe for a diplomatic mechanism to resolve regional conflicts.

**Zimbabwe Foreign Minister on Future of Frontline States**

*MB3007110894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1024 GMT 30 Jul 94*

[Text] Windhoek 30 July SAPA—The Frontline States organisation would resolve in its present form and become the political and security wing of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), Zimbabwe Foreign Minister Nathan Shamuyarira said in Windhoek on Saturday.

"It will be the political arm of the SADC," he said during a meeting with Southern African foreign ministers called to discuss the future of the Frontline States. "With South Africa joining us, there is no longer a front line. We are discussing how to formulate a new organisation."

The SADC proposed two weeks ago to create new sectors to deal with political co-operation and with joint security.

#### **Frontline States Agree To Form New Organization**

*MB3007123494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1148 GMT 30 Jul 94*

[Report by Jonathon Rees]

[Text] Windhoek 30 July SAPA—The Frontline States, which for years lobbied for the liberation of southern Africa, on Saturday [30 July] agreed to dissolve and become the political and security wing of the Southern African Development Community [SADC].

"The work of the Frontline States is now complete," said Zimbabwean Foreign Affairs Minister Nathan Shamuyarira in Windhoek after a meeting with his southern African counterparts in Windhoek.

The new organisation, yet to be named, would assist SADC in solving political problems, especially the mediation of inter-state conflicts, he said. "Our main aim will be to promote peace and security in southern Africa," Shamuyarira said.

SADC, the regional economic coordination body which South Africa is due to join next month, two weeks ago proposed the creation of new sectors to deal with political cooperation and security.

Mr Shamuyarira said the old Frontline States would assume this role, though the decision still had to be formally ratified by regional heads of state when they meet for the annual SADC summit in Gaborone on August 29.

South Africa was represented at the Windhoek meeting by Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo.

Lesotho, Swaziland and Malawi, who are members of SADC but not the Frontline States, would be invited to join the new political and security body, Shamuyarira said. Mauritius would also become a member if its application to join SADC was approved.

Mr Shamuyarira thanked the Frontline States for helping "attain freedom and independence in all countries in southern Africa."

The organisation was set up in the 1970s by already independent southern African states, notably Zambia and Tanzania, to lobby for the liberation of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. It liaised with the Organisation of African Unity's Liberation Committee and gave

key support to liberation movements, making considerable sacrifices to back the struggle against colonial governments.

It was once the primary southern African grouping, recognised as having sowed the seeds of a regional forum for security cooperation and conflict resolution. Its most recent tasks include mediation in a border dispute between Namibia and Botswana and steps taken with the Commonwealth to resolve the military crisis in Lesotho.

South Africa, which is expected to play a key role in the region while taking care not to overwhelm its neighbours, joined the Frontline States at its heads of state summit in June.

It was not clear where the new SADC political and security wing would be based. It has traditionally been a flexible and loosely-structured organisation chaired by Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe.

#### **700 Weapons Smuggled From Mozambique to RSA Last Year**

*MB3107184994 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1500 GMT 31 Jul 94*

[Text] Security forces in Swaziland and South Africa are facing a difficult task to stop a flood of smuggled arms and drugs from neighboring Mozambique. South African Government officials said the influx of arms over the country's eastern border with Mozambique is a threat to the whole of South Africa. South African police say more than 700 weapons, including more than 500 AK-47 assault rifles or leftovers from Mozambique's civil war, were seized near the South African border town of Komatipoort in the past year. South Africa and Mozambique have formed a joint security committee to clamp down on cross border violations.

South African and Swaziland police say smuggling from Mozambique will not be stemmed out easily. They said the past state of the Mozambican economy, a result of years of civil war, has led thousands of Mozambicans to cross the border in search of work. The South African police officer said Mozambican job seekers were a major source of illegal arms and drugs.

Although arms smuggling through Swaziland has declined, the kingdom's police superintendent, Mr. Azariah Nzimandze, notes that the smuggling of cocaine and heroine to South Africa through Swaziland is increasing. He says the drugs are being smuggled into Swaziland mainly by road from the Mozambican capital Maputo, or by air from Kenya.

### Burundi

#### Ntibantunganya Interviewed on Rwandan Refugees, 'Violence'

LD2907161994 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 29 Jul 94

[Excerpts] So far, shielded from the mass massacres experienced by neighboring Rwanda, Burundi, which also lost its president on 6 April, has seen a wave of violence in the last few days in connection with the presence of thousands of Rwandan refugees. [passage omitted] Our guest is the Burundi interim president, Sylvestre Ntibantunganya. He first tells Dominique de Courcelles about the recent violent incidents:

[Begin Ntibantunganya recording] There have been problems in the camps of the displaced people who had difficulty in cohabiting with Burundian citizens who remained there after the crisis. [passage omitted] The government is doing everything in its power to calm the situation down. Measures have already been taken at the level of the government and the security services in order to bring the situation under control.

[De Courcelles] What kind of measures?

[Ntibantunganya] We also examined the possibility of the military going off the rails, and we have sent a high-ranking official to every commune of the Muramvya. The minister of territorial administration, who is also interim interior and public security minister, has met local officials, that is the governor and some officials of the province of Muramvya in order to examine these problems. I intend to make a field visit on Sunday [31 July]. We have even planned a visit by a member of the government in every commune. The aim is not to make speeches but to listen and examine the problems closely, and have a real contact with the population to understand what is happening.

[De Courcelles] Do you think you are in control or do you think that things are slowly getting out of hand because of the problems of these displaced people in the provinces?

[Ntibantunganya] The government still has enough resources to remain in control. What one regrets is that there is the possibility that the various extremist groups in our country—Hutus and Tutsis alike—could take advantage of the situation. Second, the talks underway in Bujumbura for the reestablishment of the presidential institution are followed with great worry by the people who think that there is a deadlock, therefore they are, in a way, losing hope. So what can we do in this case? Well, we have to speed up the process of these talks in order to reestablish the presidential institution and say to the people be aware, do not fall in the trap of violence as happened to our northern neighbor.

[De Courcelles] So when do you think the political elite will manage to appoint the new president?

[Ntibantunganya] The issue still unresolved is the one related to the Service of National Documentation, that is

the national security services and the question of the immigrants. The task is to set up an organization that would employ everybody. Following consultations, we have just appointed several personalities. Obviously we had criticism coming from many quarters, but everybody in Burundi is noticing the efforts deployed by the government and by many political forces. If the interim president were to give advice to the politicians, I would tell them to speed things, to reach a result not later than 10 days time, so the Burundians realize they are at last seeing the light at the end of the tunnel. [end recording]

#### Former Nigerian, Mali Presidents Mediating in Conflict

LD3007091794 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 30 Jul 94

[Excerpts] There is a growing fear that the situation in Rwanda might spill over to neighboring Burundi. [passage omitted] There is also the delaying tactics of the various [Burundian] parties over the succession of President Cyprien Ntaryamira who was killed on 6 April with President Habyarimana of Rwanda. In the middle of this tension, an African initiative has emerged: two former heads of state, Amadou Toumani Toure of Mali and Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria. They arrived in Bujumbura yesterday for a mission of mediation between the Burundian political parties. Amadou Toumani Toure explains to Thierry Perret:

[Begin recording] [Toure] With this visit, we have committed ourselves to launching an African initiative and show our solidarity and friendship. It is a mission of mediation within the framework of existing agreements and negotiations between the various parties.

[Perret] Is it important that it is an African initiative?

[Toure] I also think that the most important thing is that in most African countries, Africa is today experiencing almost the same problems experienced elsewhere. Of course one should admit that the difficulties are exacerbated more in some countries than in others. Therefore, we understand the situation better and we share certain emotions. I think Africa should not be absent and I think we should set up structures that would allow us to move within these African countries—instead of following the events like spectators—to discuss in the African way [words indistinct], to tell each other the truth. I am convinced that close contact between Africans is necessary for the settlement of certain problems. [end recording].

#### UN Envoy Reiterates Condemnation of 'Extremists'

LD3007162794 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 30 Jul 94

[Text] We return to the situation in Burundi: The talks between the majority and the opposition have failed to break the deadlock on the institutions and in particular on the presidency. The UN Security Council has just condemned the extremists who are holding up these



talks. Monique Mas asked Ahmedou Ould Abdallah, the UN secretary general's special representative in Burundi, who these extremists are:

[Begin recording] [Ould Abdallah] The extremist elements are those who do not want any solution, who are trying to play for time—for some unknown reason—to regroup their forces—again one does not know why—but they are basically people who have not understood that the region comprising Rwanda, Burundi and eastern Zaire is now at the center of international attention. French troops have come, others are coming to the region, American, British forces, and all Burundians are strongly advised to resolve all their problems on their own.

The problem is a fundamental one, it cannot be solved overnight, but the institutions can be stabilized, a president can be appointed, and then we can embark on negotiations covering the basic problem, which is the peaceful and lasting cohabitation between the two communities.

[Mas] The decision on the person of the country's future president is supposed to take place within the framework of power sharing, so what is the stumbling block? Is it over the person, over his Front for Democracy in Burundi affiliation? What is the stumbling block?

[Ould Abdallah] The negotiations started over two months ago. The word negotiations is in fact a euphemism. There are no negotiations. There is no precise timetable, no proper delegations, no draft text or timetable for implementation.

We are negotiating in our own way—I'm talking as an African here—but there comes a time, with disaster knocking at the door, when people just have to take their responsibilities, their responsibilities to themselves, and their responsibilities to their communities and their country.

I did not see any goodwill in June, when the government, the largest party, was dragging its feet, and I did not see any in July either, when it was the turn of certain factions of the opposition to drag their feet. Currently there is a deadlock for reasons which I can only describe as incomprehensible. This is childish behavior—oh, we mustn't do this, we mustn't do that—when the population is in a really desperate situation.

The security forces are tired: Since October they have been trying to hold the flood gates; they have to provide security in the country, they have to ensure the security of the borders, and in the meantime all the politicians of all sides are just sitting around at the Novotel to talk.

[Mas] Some of them meanwhile are exercising a kind of blackmail. We regularly witness clashes among the population, which are probably linked to all of that.

[Ould Abdallah] Absolutely. The word you have just used is being increasingly used by embassies, international organizations, and even by Burundians. This is blackmail—if you do this, you'll see what happens.

We have to isolate the extremists. The Burundians themselves can single out the extremists, it's up to them to expose the extremists. The white-collar criminals have to pay for what they are doing to their country, to their compatriots. The Security Council, which works within a very strict legal framework, clearly said that it condemns the extremist elements which continue to reject negotiation. This is a warning and it is at the same time a gesture we are making to the political class to solve its problems on its own. They have to solve their own problems, so that others are not forced to do it for them.

[Mas] Others? Does that mean the international community?

[Ould Abdallah] Without doubt. [end recording]

### **Belgian Security Agent Allegedly Involved in Failed Coup**

*BR0108122794 Brussels LA LIBRE BELGIQUE in French 30 Jul 94 p 8*

[Report by Gerald Papy: "The Disturbing Story of the Belgian Accused of Subversive Activity"]

[Text] Since the start of the July, the affair has been the talk of Bujumbura. It is a story of a Belgian citizen, a fake agent of the Belgian secret service, a supposed attempt at destabilizing the state, and the short-circuiting of the judiciary by the head of the Burundian secret service. In short, it is a tangled web that is proving very difficult to unravel.

### **Imprisoned in Belgium**

One thing is certain: Jean Coignon, from Liege, has been imprisoned in Bujumbura since 3 July and, according to the Foreign Ministry, he is being well looked after and is receiving the consular aid that is given to all citizens.

The man arrived in Burundi on 27 June. He is said to have told our embassy he was a government agent, but he was quickly unmasked. Jean Coignon is a fishy character to say the least, and this is not the first time he has brushed with the judiciary. At the beginning of June 1990, this former lieutenant in the Liege fire brigade was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for drugs trafficking. He was arrested on 12 December 1989 in Luxembourg as he was negotiating the resale of 2 kg of cocaine, having fallen into a trap laid by the duchy's police. He thus spent a number of years under lock and key.

While he did not actually have a criminal record at that time, Coignon was nonetheless suspected of having been involved in a number of other cases: An intermediary in the sale of arms to the Burundian Army, and a private detective charged with discovering the Swiss bank account numbers of former President Bagaza. His hands too dirty, Jean Coignon had become persona non grata in Burundi.

### **Suspected Embassy Involvement**

He then arrived in Bujumbura with a courtesy visa granted, it is said, by the Burundian Embassy in Brussels

by its First Secretary Anatole Bacanamwo, well-known for his close ties with the hard core of the Hutu community. So what was Coignon up to on the banks of Lake Tanganyika? Was he offering his services for the security of the president, as he claims? Or was he supplying intelligence on the Burundian opposition in Belgium, which he is supposed to have investigated?

Another theory is popular in Bujumbura. This theory runs that the "private detective/security agent" was contacted in Brussels by Burundian Interior Minister Leonard Nyangoma (who had not been back to Burundi since the end of March). It appears that he was to make contact in Bujumbura with leading figures likely to favor a coup to discredit the (mostly Tutsi) Burundian Army. This coup could have led to an intervention by the international community already present in Rwanda and, as the Hutu hard core was demanding, could have seen the complete dissolution of the military. This version of events is supported by those who wish to maintain the political and military status quo.

There was one subsequent twist to the "Coignon Affair" when Anatole Bacanamwo visited Bujumbura. The diplomat was questioned by the Justice Ministry about his role in the affair. General Security Administrator Mames Bansubiyeko intervened to cut short the questioning, thus sparking a major scandal.

Today a degree of calm has returned. Bacanamwo remains under police supervision, but the "Coignon Affair" is far from closed.

### Gabon

#### Balladur: Second CFA Franc Devaluation 'Ruled Out'

LD3007135594 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 30 Jul 94

[Text] As you know, Edouard Balladur is expected in Goma tomorrow, but for now the French prime minister is completing his African tour as it had initially been scheduled.

After visiting Senegal and the Ivory Coast, Balladur is now in Gabon. This morning he took part in a mini African summit: he held talks with all the heads of state of the Central African Economic and Customs Union [UDEAC—grouping Congo, Chad, Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Cameroon, and Gabon], with the exception of Cameroon's Paul Biya. The devaluation of the CFA franc was high on their agenda.

Some people are concerned that a second devaluation might be in the offing, but Edouard Balladur was quick to deny the rumors:

[Begin recording] [Balladur] This option has been ruled out. We all have one aim, which was reiterated to me by President Bongo, and before him by President Konan Bedie and by President Diouf: This devaluation will succeed. It will succeed.

A certain number of results have already been achieved. The money is beginning to come in, the banks are maintaining a liquidity position, inflation is being kept at levels below those that had been predicted, investment and exports are beginning to start up again. Many problems remain, but devaluation will succeed, and this aim has been stated and restated by all the African heads of state and government. [end recording]

#### On Withdrawal of Troops From Rwanda

LD3007181094 Paris France-Inter Radio Network in French 1700 GMT 30 Jul 94

[Excerpts] There will be no French presence in Rwanda beyond 20 August. Edouard Balladur, on a visit to Gabon, spoke firmly about the follow-up to Operation Turquoise. Of the troops that took part in it, 180 are already back in France and another 120 will be arriving in the next few days. Speaking in Libreville a short while ago, Edouard Balladur warned that the international community must relieve the French troops. This is what he said:

[Begin Balladur recording] [passage omitted] Again I make it clear that the 200 troops we have withdrawn and the 100 troops will shall be withdrawing in the next few days are being replaced by 500 African soldiers who are already in place. So it is not a question of weakening the international presence in the area—I make it clear that we have 1,200 troops outside the area, in Zairian territory. I also said yesterday and repeat today that we have too much of a sense of responsibility to make any decisions whatsoever such as might cause any anxiety, when in fact all we have sought from the outset was to provide reassurance and protection. [end recording] [passage omitted]

### Rwanda

#### Spokesman Says U.S. To Cooperate With Government

EA3007151394 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1000 GMT 30 Jul 94

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] A [U.S.] State Department spokesman in Rwanda said that the new government in Rwanda will exercise control in the country and the United States will work with it to carry out a humanitarian mission. He said the United States would continue to press for the formation of a truly broad-based government.

#### Radio Notes U.S. Defense Secretary's Visit

EA3107201894 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 1800 GMT 31 Jul 94

[Excerpt] Diplomatic activity regarding the Rwandan problem continues. Our country is today hosting two important guests: namely the U.S. secretary for defense, William Perry, who arrived in Kigali this morning, and Mrs. Sadako Ogata, the UN high commissioner for

refugees, who has been on a visit to Rwanda since yesterday. [passage omitted]

#### **UN Troops Reportedly Sent to Gisenyi**

*EA2907203794 Kigali Radio Rwanda in English 1830 GMT 29 Jul 94*

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Meanwhile, UNAMIR [UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda] has already sent its troops to Gisenyi to assist returnees and [words indistinct] security. Some NGOs have agreed to provide 40 buses to transport the refugees back to Rwanda.

#### **Canadian Troops Arrive To Set up Communications Systems**

*LD2907213794 Montreal Radio Canada International in English 2030 GMT 29 Jul 94*

[Excerpt] Canadian troops are arriving in Rwanda to set up a communications system that will help coordinate United Nations relief activities there. Reinstalling communications at Kigali airport is part of the Canadians' task. General Romeo Dallaire, the Canadian commander of UN forces in Rwanda, says the airport might reopen on Sunday with commercial flights beginning one week later. A massive humanitarian relief operation led by the United States is expected soon. [passage omitted]

#### **To Install Communications for Relief Effort**

*LD2907143894 Montreal Radio Canada International in English 1330 GMT 29 Jul 94*

[Excerpt] Canadian troops are arriving in Rwanda to set up a communications system that will help coordinate United Nations relief activities there. Reinstalling communications at Kigali airport is part of the Canadians' task.

General Romeo Dallaire, Canadian commander of UN forces in Rwanda, says the airport might reopen on Sunday with commercial flights beginning one week later. [passage omitted]

#### **Bizimungu Returns From Visit With Museveni**

*EA3007152694 Kigali Radio Rwanda in English 1830 GMT 29 Jul 94*

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Pasteur Bizimungu returned from a one-day visit to Uganda. President Bizimungu of Rwanda and President Yoweri Museveni met and held discussions. The discussions were centered on the Rwandan refugees and on displaced persons outside the country. Mr. Pasteur Bizimungu told his counterpart that the clique that killed people in Rwanda was also trying to confuse the refugees outside. He asked President Museveni to help him appeal to the international community to assist in the repatriation of the Rwandan refugees. [passage omitted]

#### **Says No Reconciliation Without Justice**

*EA3007170994 Kigali Radio Rwanda in English 1145 GMT 30 Jul 94*

[Text] His Excellency, the president of the Republic of Rwanda, Pasteur Bizimungu, has said that there can

never be reconciliation without justice. He said that those who have committed crimes shall be brought to justice and that these people should be taught the value of human life and human values.

President Bizimungu was addressing a press conference yesterday in Kigali. He said that reconciliation also concerns those who have been affected by the massacres. These people should be reassured that there is justice, equity, and that whoever commits a crime shall be punished. The president said that punishment was essential in the process of reconciliation.

In this press conference, President Bizimungu talked about the difficult economic conditions facing Rwanda. The new government has inherited empty coffers and there is a serious need for funds in the rehabilitation process. President Bizimungu said that the Rwandan minister for finance has been asked to update the program relating to the IMF structural adjustment program and continue negotiations with the World Bank and the IMF for the funds that are needed urgently. President Bizimungu added that international assistance is badly needed if Rwanda is to get out of the current crisis.

On the question of housing refugees who are returning home, President Bizimungu told the press conference that returnees whose houses have been destroyed shall be housed in free houses temporarily until the minister for rehabilitation and social integration was able to organize the settlement of the refugees.

#### **Bizimungu Returns From Visit to Burundi**

*EA3007192394 Kigali Radio Rwanda in Kinyarwanda 1700 GMT 30 Jul 94*

[Text] The president of the Republic, His Excellency Pasteur Bizimungu, this evening returned to Kigali from a one-day visit to Bujumbura in Burundi. Our colleague, Edouard Bizumuremyi, reports:

[Begin Bizumuremyi recording] His Excellency Pasteur Bizimungu, the president of the Republic, made a one-day visit to the brotherly country of Burundi. As was heard on Radio Burundi, Pasteur Bizimungu, explained to a journalist of Radio Burundi the three reasons that prompted his visit to Burundi. The first was that it was a friendly visit. The second was to cement the brotherly relations of good neighborliness existing between the two countries and the third was to request the Burundi leadership to help Rwanda overcome the difficulties it was undergoing, difficulties which stemmed mainly from the killings that have devastated Rwanda. Our colleagues are meeting the president of the Republic for more details of the visit and as soon as they reach us we will bring you more news.

#### **Bizimungu To Modify Identity Card Process**

*EA3007151694 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 0500 GMT 30 Jul 94*

[Excerpts] His Excellency Pasteur Bizimungu, the president of the Republic, gave a news conference yesterday



to the international media based in Kigali. The conference centered on political, economic, and diplomatic questions. [passage omitted]

Some journalists asked questions about the identity card issue. In reply, President Bizimungu said that it was a known fact that the former identity documents created by the former regime in Rwanda were used merely as divisive and racial tools to serve vile interests. These documents will be modified and would not include mention of people's ethnic affiliations in them, the head of state reiterated. [passage omitted] Bizimungu admitted that today, given the sad events which the country has just experienced, foreign aid was indispensable. [passage omitted]

### **Zaire's Mobutu Promises To Close Mobile Radio Stations**

*EA2907163094 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 1800 GMT 28 Jul 94*

[Excerpts] We now return to President Bizimungu's visit to Mauritius, where he met his Zairian counterpart, Mobutu Sese Seko. A joint communique was issued at the end of the meeting. [passage omitted]

The Rwandan president informed his counterpart that mobile radio stations had been reported to be moving around between southern Rwanda and south Kivu, Zaire, and had hindered the return of peace in Rwanda by inciting tribal hatred. The president of the Republic of Zaire took note of the information, and promised that if it was true that such programs were being broadcast from Zaire, they would be stopped immediately. [passage omitted]

### **Meeting with Zaire Minister on Refugees, Mille Collines**

*LD3107191794 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 31 Jul 94*

[Excerpts] The Zairean and Rwandan interior ministers held a meeting at Gisenyi today. This was the first meeting at ministerial level since the Rwandan refugees arrived in Zaire. It comes after the meeting between Presidents Mobutu and Bizimungu on Mauritius a few days ago. The refugees' return to their country naturally dominated the talks, and so did the activities of the Mille Collines radio station, the radio of the extremist Hutus. Monique Mas gives details:

[Mas] President Mobutu undertook measures to silence it, and yet it is from Zairean territory that the Mille Collines radio continues to play on the feelings of hatred and fear, to keep the Rwandan refugees in exile. Mounted on a vehicle, the transmitter has no doubt moved as close to the camps as possible. [passage omitted]

The radio station, which was calling for killings in April, has resumed its broadcasts and now more than ever the halting of these broadcasts is a priority for the international community as it is for the new Rwandan authorities.

[Announcer] We should add that today the new Rwandan Government reiterated its refusal to negotiate with the former officials.

### **Kigali Airport Fully Operational; Balladur Arrives in Goma**

*AB3107130394 Paris AFP in English 1253 GMT 31 Jul 94*

[Report by Joseph Gouala]

[Excerpt] Goma, Zaire, 31 July (AFP)—Top French and US politicians and the UN's refugee chief inspected Rwandan aid operations Sunday [31 July], as the international relief effort was poised to double in size with the round-the-clock opening of Kigali airport.

US Defense Secretary William Perry ended a brief visit to Kigali on Sunday with the Rwandan capital's airport in full working order under a US-led operation to bring in up to 30 aid planes daily. Perry flew out of Kigali for the Zairean border town of Goma around midday Sunday, two days after the US and Rwandan governments agreed to open the capital city's airport for humanitarian relief.

Prior to departure, he told reporters that using the war-ravaged strip "will more than double our capacity for delivering relief supplies" for the millions of Rwanda's war refugees and displaced civilians.

A US air traffic control centre delivered to Kigali Saturday night was fully operational Sunday morning, allowing the strip to cater for aid flights around the clock.

Meanwhile, French Prime Minister Edouard Balladur arrived Sunday in Goma to inspect French intervention force troops, heading a ministerial delegation also due to visit disease-ridden camps swollen with some 1.5 million refugees from neighbouring Rwanda.

Up to 2.5 million Rwandans, many of them displaced persons, are inside the so-called "safe zone" set up by the French in the southwest of the country.

Earlier, 54 US troops arrived at Kigali to help prepare the aid operation. A total of around 3,000 US troops are to join the humanitarian operation in Kigali and around Goma.

Abdul Kabia, executive director of the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR), said Wednesday that the US Army would make daily relief flights with five Galaxy C-5 and 20 Hercules C-130 cargo planes.

Fully operational, Kigali airport can handle between 25 to 30 aircraft daily, including not only US but other relief agency flights, said US air mobility forces commander Ron Peck.

During his stay of a few hours in Kigali, Perry held "very good" with Rwandan leaders, adding that he was "very pleased" to see the country was "starting to return to normal." He said he was hopeful that the refugees who fled the country earlier this month amid fears of fresh

massacres in reprisal for ethnic outrages committed during the three-month civil war would now start to return home.

Rwandan Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu praised the US intervention, saying refugees had been assured there would be no retribution. "We have to make sure, not only to the American people, but also to the whole world that we are not going to fall into a trap of revenge," he said.

"We want reconciliation of our population ... so anybody who is not a criminal is really welcome," he said, adding that he hoped an international tribunal would deal with those responsible for the genocide which raged from early April to mid-July and in which up to one million people died.

Balladur, whom officials said would inspect French troops serving with Operation Turquoise during a Zaire-Rwanda stopover lasting a few hours, arrived in Goma in the same aircraft as Defence Minister Francois Leotard, correspondents said.

A few minutes earlier Cooperation Minister Michel Roussin and the Minister Delegate for Humanitarian Action and Human Rights, Lucette Michaux-Chevry, had also touched down at Goma airport.

A French military source said Balladur was not expected to visit the Goma camps, which were to be toured by Michaux-Chevry instead. [passage omitted]

#### **Radio Claims Former Government Members in Security Zone**

*EA2907204294 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 1800 GMT 29 Jul 94*

[Excerpt] People continue to leave the security zone following the disorder which is prevailing there, perpetrated by militiamen and soldiers of the former government. The zone is also sheltering a few members of the shameful government of killers, who continue to indulge in dishonorable acts like the sale of government vehicles on the other side of the border. [passage omitted]

#### **Claims French Dissuading Refugees' Return**

*EA2907203394 Kigali Radio Rwanda in English 1830 GMT 29 Jul 94*

[Text] Reports reaching our studio say that people who are trying to return home are persuaded by the French troops from doing so. The French even provide transport to take them deep in their so-called security zone.

#### **Former Government Officials Return to Gisenyi**

*AB3007173794 Paris AFP in English 1717 GMT 30 Jul 94*

[Excerpts] Gisenyi, Rwanda, 30 July (AFP)—Dozens of top officials from Rwanda's former Hutu regimes returned home, various sources said Saturday [30 July], despite talk of possible reprisals by the new Tutsi-led authorities for three months of ethnic slaughter.

None of the senior civilian and senior refugees, who started returning Friday and Saturday, were on the new Rwandan Patriotic Front-led (RPF) government's list of around a hundred people suspected of involvement in genocide during the recently-ended civil war.

The war claimed up to 1 million lives in around three months.

Amongst the twenty-or-so returning military personnel were five generals and the former director of Kigali's Military Academy, Colonel Jean Rusesira, who was raised to the rank of brigadier general by the Hutu government in power during the war, Rwandan military sources said. Returning civilian officials included Gisenyi's former district administrator, Doctor Charles Zirimwabagabo, and Banzi Wellars, President of the Gisenyi branch of the RNDM (Rwandan National Development Movement) the former ruling party in Rwanda, the sources said.

The refugees' return was negotiated by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Gisenyi's new district administrator, Captain Denis Karera, and the new Rwandan government's special envoy Emile Rwamasirabo. They reached agreement during three UNHCR-brokered meetings in Gisenyi this week, said Rwandan military and French diplomatic sources in the eastern Zairean town Goma, which lies just across the border from Gisenyi.

Rwamasirabo intends to follow up contacts with other members of the ousted Hutu regime currently exiled in Zaire. "We have made individual contacts with the leaders of the old regime" said the envoy, stressing that "these should not be seen as negotiations with a view to any sort of power-sharing."

He said contacts had been made "between the new government and those members of the old regime who could influence other Rwandans to return to the country."

But "it is hard for us to negotiate with those (hardline Hutus) responsible for the massacres," he added. [passage omitted]

Until Friday, the UNHCR estimated around 60,000 refugees had crossed the border back into Rwanda over the previous week at a rate of around 1,600 a day. There are currently an estimated 1.5 million Rwandan refugees in Zaire.

The latest returnees also included technicians from the Rwandan water and electricity company, Electro-Gaz have also gone back. They will help restore electricity supplies in the Rwandan town of Ruhengeri, military sources said.

Returning technicians should also start work next Tuesday on repairing the water pumping station in Gisenyi, which has been out of action since the RPF took the town on 17 July, said the same sources.

### **Military Officers Among Returnees**

*EA3007202194 Kigali Radio Rwanda in English 1830 GMT 30 Jul 94*

[Excerpt] Rwandese refugees in Zaire are returning to Rwanda in large numbers. Civilians were the first to return, but after that, military officers have started returning home. Among the Army officers who have returned are Colonel Leonides Rusatira, Major Martin Ndamage, Maj.-Gendarme Jean Ndamage, and Maj. Habyarimana.

The refugees who returned from Zaire on 29 July 1994 include the former prefect of Gisenyi prefecture, Dr. Charles Zilimwabagabo, and the former president [prefectural chairman] of Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development in Gisenyi, (Banzi Wallet). [passage omitted]

### **Kigali Radio Reports French Troop Pullout**

*EA3007132294 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 0500 GMT 30 Jul 94*

[Excerpt] French troops of Operation Turquoise started to withdraw from Rwanda yesterday [29 July] as 180 soldiers arrived at a military base in France. The process is due to end on 22 August 1994. This is what French Prime Minister Edouard Balladur indicated. Edouard Balladur is now on a tour in Africa. In this regard, the French head of government is due to pay a visit to the soldiers of Operation Turquoise stationed in the security zone within the next few days. [passage omitted]

### **Government Claims Right To Exert Control Over Territory**

*EA3007130794 Bukavu Voix du Zaire in French 0630 GMT 30 Jul 94*

[Excerpt] The Rwandan Government claims the right to exert control over the whole territory of the country. Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu said that asking France to be allowed to have access to a part of the country controlled [by the French] within the framework of Operation Turquoise—an operation which is ending—was out of the question. [passage omitted]

## **Zaire**

### **U.S. Troops Arrival in Kigali; Goma Conditions Noted**

*AB3107203694 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1900 GMT 31 Jul 94*

[Text] French Prime Minister Edouard Balladur's visit to Goma coincided with the withdrawal of French troops from Goma and the arrival of American and Canadian troops in Kigali. Their main mission is to repair Kigali Airport and make it operational in order to facilitate the routing of humanitarian aid to Kigali. Our correspondent reports:

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] The mission of U.S. troops will remain strictly humanitarian,

U.S. Defense Secretary William Perry stated this morning. The first group of 60 American soldiers has arrived in Kigali with the purpose of repairing the airport so as to facilitate the routing of humanitarian aid to refugees.

In camps located in eastern Zaire, although the cholera epidemic seems to be in check, dysentery is now wreaking havoc and represents a more serious threat, according to the humanitarian agency Medecins Sans Frontiers. On the ground, the humanitarian action is still very difficult. [end recording]

### **Balladur Arrives in Goma, Visits French Forces**

*LD3107103394 Paris LCI Television in French 1000 GMT 31 Jul 94*

[Excerpts] Edouard Balladur has arrived in Goma in Zaire. The French prime minister will visit the forces deployed within the framework of Operation Turquoise in Rwanda. [passage omitted] Frederique Delpeche reports:

[Delpeche] Edouard Balladur arrived in Goma from Libreville at about 1130 [0930 GMT]. Accompanied by Defense Minister Francois Leotard as well as by the ministers of cooperation and humanitarian action, he visited the headquarters of Operation Turquoise. The prime minister is later due to go to Cyangugu and then to Kibuye in Rwanda before holding a news conference. [passage omitted]

### **North, South Kivu Regions Declared 'Disaster Zones'**

*AB2907223094 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1900 GMT 29 Jul 94*

[Excerpts] The cabinet met today under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo. Without further delay, we bring you a report on the meeting read by Masegabio Nsanzu, minister of information and press and government spokesman:

[Begin Nsanzu recording] As is the tradition each Friday, the Council of Ministers held its regular meeting today, 29 July, under the chairmanship of the head of government, Prime Minister Leon Kengo wa Dondo.

In view of the media clamor during the whole week over one of its measures—i.e. the suspension of the governor of the Central Bank—the Council of Ministers sought to ensure that all the conservatory measures announced earlier had been fully implemented. [passage omitted]

Cabinet members next heard an important report by the prime minister on the still preoccupying atmosphere in the east of the country. It may be recalled that a large delegation, led by the prime minister himself, recently visited Goma and Bukavu, in order to assess firsthand this Zairian-Rwandan tragedy. Based on this trip and the report presented by the prime minister, the cabinet notes that, in spite of very substantial assistance from the international community and the putting in place of a national solidarity (?trust), the deaths continue in Goma.



and death threatens hundreds of thousands of human lives. Naturally, the burial of dead bodies poses a problem, because of their concentration in the immediate area.

This tragedy, whose effects will be felt for a long time in North and South Kivu, even after the return home of the Rwandan refugees, led the government to take two important steps today. First, the Government of the Republic declares North and South Kivu disaster zones. This means that henceforth, this part of the country will receive the constant attention of the public authorities. The transitional government hopes that the international community will also continue to constantly direct its attention to all the inhabitants of these areas, both Rwandan refugees and Zairian citizens. Second, to permanently cope with this tragedy, a crisis team, coordinated by the Office of the Prime Minister and operating in Goma, has just been set up. It is composed of representatives from the following ministries: Interior; National Defense; International Cooperation; Foreign Affairs; Planning; Transport and Communications; Health and Family; Social Welfare; and Environment, Wildlife Conservation, and Tourism. In addition to this team, there is also a sub-team for information and press, which is responsible for reporting to the general public on the daily situation in the area.

Against this background, the Council of Ministers was glad to learn that public-spirited individuals and groups are showing up here and there to complement the efforts of the government. Here, mention must be made of the team of doctors, nurses, health officials, religious groups, and other volunteers due to leave on 2 August for Goma and Bukavu. An appeal remains open to any volunteers who wish to join this team of patriots. The minister of social welfare, deputizing for the minister of health, was charged with coordinating this action. [passage omitted] [end recording]

#### Relocation of Refugees Continues

EA3007152294 Bukavu Voix du Zaire in French 0430 GMT 30 Jul 94

[Excerpt] Governor (Kiembwa wa Lumona), received yesterday morning at his (Nyufu) official residence, (Abu Moussa), director of the UNHCR for the emergency program in south Kivu. (Abu Moussa), UNHCR envoy to Zambia, has been transferred to south Kivu in view of the worrying situation of the refugees there.

At the end of his talks with the governor, the UNHCR director for the emergency program said that they had discussed the problems of the refugees in Goma, Bukavu, and Uvira, and the issue of how to identify additional sites which the Zairian regional authorities could allocate to the refugees. Regarding statistics following the

present influx of refugees in Bukavu, Mr. (Abu Moussa) said that it was at the moment difficult to know their exact numbers. He went on to say that for planning reasons, they, at UNHCR Bukavu, retained the figure of 350,000 refugees. The transfer of the refugees from Bukavu town center to the various sites was under way and 7,000 people had already been evacuated. The operation was continuing so that the transfer of other refugees could be carried out as quickly as possible. The UNHCR emergency program director in south Kivu noted that logistical problems had changed: instead of the original 200 refugees per day being taken to the sites, 2,000 per day were now being transferred. [passage omitted]

#### Opposition To Take Part in Elections

LD3107145694 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 31 Jul 94

[Text] The radical Zairean opposition intends to take part in the forthcoming elections. However, Etienne Tshisekedi's party is setting several preconditions for its participation. It considers, in particular, that its leader is still the legal prime minister, in spite of the installation of Kengo wa Dondo's government. Accordingly, the Union for Democracy and Social Progress [UDPS] wants to supervise the future elections. Justine Kasavubu, the UDPS representative for Europe, explained her party's other demands to Monique Mas:

[Begin recording] [Kasavubu] The Mobutu movement and its leader, Mobutu himself, have attempted to poison the minds of the West by saying the opposition does not want elections. Well, the opposition has always demanded elections, but within the context of democratic transition and above-board transition, which is not the case today, as Kengo's anticonstitutional government has not received the approval of the parliamentarians themselves. There was a contradictory debate in which everything was rejected, but unfortunately this debate was censored by the Mobutu authorities.

[Mas] Etienne Tshisekedi, leader of the UDPS, was nevertheless abandoned by part of the opposition which supported him up to last June.

[Kasavubu] No, Madame, he was not abandoned at all. One should rather say that Mobutu's spies returned to the Mobutu fold. That is what happened. Today things have been made clearer for us: We know that Mobutu's moles have been unmasked. We have perhaps lost a little time, but, believe me, we want to give this country a good start, and we are armed with the necessary patience that it will take to achieve this. We will never accept an illegal government and France has to know this and heed it. [end recording]

## Ethiopia

### Justice Minister, Djibouti Counterpart Begin Talks

EA3107132294 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 29 Jul 94

[Text] The justice ministers and experts of Ethiopia and the Republic of Djibouti today began deliberating on draft agreements intended to further consolidate their existing relations. The discussions in Addis Ababa, which are based on earlier agreements reached by the joint commissions of the two countries, were convened by Mahitema Soloman and Mumin Bahdon Farah, justice ministers of Ethiopia and Djibouti, respectively. Participants of the meeting will also be reviewing the progress made in implementing the bilateral agreements reached in the past between the two countries. New agreements on trade, administration, crime and exchange and extradition of criminals are expected to be signed at the end of the meeting.

## Kenya

### President Moi Arrives in Zambia

EA2907165594 Nairobi KNA in English 1305 GMT 29 Jul 94

[Text] Nairobi, 29 July (KNA)—His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi arrived in Lusaka this afternoon for a two-day state visit during which he will officially open the 1994 agricultural and commercial show.

On arrival, President Moi was accorded a red carpet reception by his host, President Frederick Chiluba and later inspected a colorful guard of honor. President Moi was also honored with 21 gun salute, fired simultaneously as the national anthems of the two nations were played respectively.

Among those present to receive President Moi and his entourage at Lusaka were the Zambian vice president Brigadier General Miyanda, Zambia cabinet ministers and senior government officials, the Kenyan ambassador to Zambia, Bob Jalango, and Kenyan nationals who gave him a hearty welcome. President Moi is accompanied by the minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Stephen Kalonzo Musyoka; the minister for commerce, Kirugi M'mkindia; permanent secretary, Dr. Sally Kosgey; and the national chairman of agricultural society of Kenya (ASK), Nathaniel Tum.

### Says Cooperation Needed for Economic Growth

EA3007172294 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 30 Jul 94

[Excerpts] President Daniel arap Moi today said that the structural adjustment programs do not take into consideration the behavior and needs of the economically disadvantaged groups. Hence, the accusations that African countries were half-hearted in accepting the reforms. President Moi noted that in agriculture, which is the backbone of most African countries, the economic

plans may envisage a certain amount of harvest but with the uncertainty of the weather, harvests could not be guaranteed.

Noting that the African economies were not growing at a satisfactory pace and that resources had stretched to breaking point, President Moi called on African countries to diversify their economies to achieve economic progress.

President Moi was speaking in Lusaka, Zambia, where he officially opened this year's Lusaka agricultural and commercial show.

President Moi advised African countries to cooperate and pool together their resources to avoid economic marginalization, adding that the organs established to facilitate trade in the region, namely the Preferential Trade Area and COMESA [Common Market of East and Southern Africa], could not fulfill economic independence without the cooperation.

The president went on to say that the cooperation will be particularly useful in harnessing and utilizing the enormous natural resources on the continent, especially the scarce capital and technology.

On the food situation, President Moi lamented that Africa, with its fertile land, remained a net importer of food, an anomaly which, he added, must be corrected. Noting that a people who could not feed themselves were vulnerable to manipulation, President Moi observed that calls for democracy rang hollow to a hungry population.

President Moi pointed out that the generous foreign aid and investment guaranteed in the past by cold war competition and the goodwill of developed countries was no longer available and African countries have to rely on their own initiative for survival. He explained that the West had her main focus on Eastern Europe and Russia, adding that Africa was no longer regarded as the crucial factor in the world economic and strategic equation.

President Moi stated that some of the changes taking place in the world had precipitated dangerous situations. He cited the case of Rwanda, saying that it required a political solution. The president noted that while outsiders were providing humanitarian assistance to Rwanda, African leaders must be in the forefront in seeking a political solution.

On the Sudan, President Moi said there was hope in arriving at a peaceful solution at the resumed talks currently going on in Nairobi. President Moi, who is the chairman of the IGADD [Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development]-brokered peace talks, said it was his wish that a lasting solution be found so that people of southern Sudan could enjoy peace and development.

The head of state commended the organizers of the show for exhibiting high quality goods and for their organizational expertise, saying that it demonstrated the Zambians' capability to develop and utilize their capacity to compete in the regional and international markets.

He invited Zambian businessmen and manufacturers to display their products in the forthcoming Nairobi international show, saying it will strengthen the economic ties between the two countries. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, President Moi is scheduled to return home from Zambia today at 1730.

#### **Mayor of Nairobi Resigns**

*EA3107170094 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 31 July 94*

[Text] The mayor of Nairobi, Councillor Steve Mwangi, has resigned. Councillor Mwangi, who was accompanied by 15 other councillors, announced his resignation this afternoon. Councillor Mwangi, however, said that he will continue to serve as the Kasarani Ward councillor.

#### **Opposition Leader Explains Stance on Committees**

*EA3007194294 Nairobi KBC Television Network in English 1800 GMT 28 Jul 94*

[Text] Opposition MP's today said they had withdrawn from both the parliamentary public accounts committee, PAC, and the public investments committee, PIC, as they have been denied a chance to nominate who serves on them. The leader of the official opposition, Wamalwa Kijana, said at a press conference that the MP's are contesting a decision by the sessional committee to nominate some opposition members to the committee without approval from the three leading opposition parties.

[Begin Kijana recording] We in the opposition have agreed among ourselves that of the six opposition members for each of the PAC and the PIC, the official party [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy-Kenya] will appoint three representatives. The next largest opposition party will appoint two representatives and the third opposition party will appoint one representative. We in the opposition have agreed on that formula and that is how we constituted committees in the last session, and this worked very well. We don't see why Kenya African National Union should take away our right to nominate our own members to these committees. The parties have provided the names of these members to the clerk of the National Assembly for onward transmission to the sessional committee, and all we are saying is that our wishes be respected as reflected in those lists.

#### **Sudanese Humanitarian Relief Talks Begin in Nairobi**

*EA3007193794 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Jul 94*

[Text] Nairobi, 30 Jul (SUNA)—Discussions on relief and humanitarian activities in southern Sudan began here yesterday. The government delegation was led by Dr. Ibrahim Abu-Awf, the minister of social planning.

The meeting was attended by Ambassador Melissa Wells, the American president's envoy to Sudan; a representative from the United Nations, a coordinator for Operation Lifeline in southern Sudan, and two

representatives of the two factions of the rebellion as well as representatives of the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development states.

The discussions are expected to focus on the agreement signed between these parties in May and its violations. Also, the quantity of relief that has so far been distributed to the affected areas.

#### **Somalia**

##### **Ali Mahdi Says Country on Brink of Civil War**

*EA0108115594 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 0415 GMT 1 Aug 94*

[Speech by Somali President Ali Mahdi Mohamed, in Shibis District, Mogadishu, on 31 July—recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] I am indeed saddened to have to say that fierce fighting is now in progress in Beledweyne town, the regional capital of Hiiraan region. The fighting has claimed hundreds of lives with hundreds of other people wounded or orphaned. I am also saddened to have to say that fresh fighting has broken out here in Mecca and Madina districts of Mogadishu. The provocative fighting in the two districts is rapidly spreading to other parts of Mogadishu. This is a very serious situation and, unless steps are taken to contain the fighting, it could have serious repercussions. The country is on the brink of another savage civil war.

The current fighting is having a very serious effect on Somali political leaders for they would be seen as incapable of resolving the political and leadership crisis facing their country. I call on the Somali people and their leaders to meet and discuss their problems frankly and sincerely with a view to reaching a lasting solution and setting up a popular government to run the country as soon as possible.

I hope, I sincerely hope, that my fellow Somalis will go home, sit down, contemplate very seriously and realize that what is happening in the country benefits no one. I call on my fellow Somalis to reject the bloodthirsty leaders who are going to plunge this country into a bottomless pit. [applause] Let the Somali people understand that the international community is tired of Somalia. The international community has spent millions of dollars in trying to restore peace and stability. [passage omitted]

##### **SNA Issues Statement on Beledweyne Incidents, Violence**

*EA3107204694 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 31 Jul 94*

[Text] A spokesman for the Somali National Alliance [SNA] leadership today issued a statement on the situation in Hiiraan Region. The spokesman said the region is one of the country's central regions where the armed struggle to rid the country of the dictator, Mohamed Siad Barre, and his government began.



Despite the fact that people living in Hiiraan were SNA supporters, the region, particularly its regional capital [Beledweyne] was plunged into chaos and anarchy by politicians opposed to the SNA and unreasonable people who had made it a habit of setting up blockades. With the support of foreigners, these people created insecurity and chaos in the region and Beledweyne. The SNA foreign affairs spokesman said the region had been insecure for over a year. He said the following acts of insecurity had been committed:

1. The blocking of roads.
2. The looting of property.
3. Acts of terrorism in which 164 travelers were killed and 350 people injured.
4. The hijacking of 53 vehicles and theft of their contents.
5. The massacre of people in the town and the dragging of their bodies in the streets, which was an atrocity forbidden by Islam. People were also driven out of Beledweyne and their houses burned.
6. Warmongering by politicians with the aim of restarting the civil war. They had held a meeting in Beledweyne and declared war. They put this into effect in Mogadishu and Hiiraan with the ultimate aim of spreading it throughout the country.

The spokesman said SNA supporters had in a concerted effort decided to restore security and stability in Beledweyne. Not only did they succeed in restoring security in the town, but also in the region, with the help of God. The spokesman said SNA supporters deserved special thanks for saving relief agencies and UN Operation in Somalia [UNOSOM] soldiers, together with three UNOSOM vehicles which they had handed over to their officials in Beledweyne.

Notwithstanding the good cooperation between the SNA and UNOSOM personnel in the region, the spokesman said it was unfortunate that UNOSOM created confusion and chaos by evacuating all relief agencies from the region, leaving patients, rehabilitation centers and displaced people to their fate. The spokesman said that after residents of Beledweyne were greatly angered by the UNOSOM move, they forcibly entered the UNOSOM military base on 30 July, looting unspecified pieces of equipment. In the process, the spokesman said a Zimbabwean UNOSOM soldier and 10 Somalis were killed and many people were wounded. The spokesman said that after the incident the SNA had swung into action for the second time and taken the following steps: 1) The SNA ensured the security of the UNOSOM soldiers; 2) The SNA maintained security in Beledweyne, and 3) SNA fighters immediately launched a search for the stolen equipment.

The SNA spokesman also said that Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, the chairman of the SNA, had formed a 15-member committee which had since left for Beledweyne to investigate the incident and help in the search for the

missing UNOSOM equipment. The SNA regretted the incident and would like to extend its condolences to UNOSOM and the family of the Zimbabwean soldier. The alliance would also like to extend its condolences to the families of the 10 victims killed in the incident.

The spokesman said the SNA had called on UNOSOM to stop creating problems among Somalis. He appealed to the residents of Beledweyne to help maintain security and peace in the region and assist SNA officials in the area in the search for the equipment stolen from the UNOSOM military base. In conclusion, the spokesman appealed to the people in Hiiraan Region to preserve, as they had been doing before, the country's national dignity.

#### **UN Special Envoy Returns From Kenya Visit**

*EA3107141994 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 0445 GMT 31 Jul 94*

[Text] The special envoy of the UN secretary general in Somalia, James Victor Gbeho, returned to Mogadishu yesterday after his four-day visit to Kenya. While in Kenya, Ambassador Gbeho held talks with some of the leaders of the 12 factions of the Somali Salvation Alliance and senior Kenyan officials and representatives of the donor countries for the relief and rehabilitation work in Somalia.

### **Tanzania**

#### **Mwinyi, OAU Official Say Donor Conference Needed for Rwanda**

*EA2907204794 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania External Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Jul 94*

[Text] President Ali Hassan Mwinyi and the OAU assistant secretary general, (Machivenyika Mapuranga), have discussed the need of holding an international donor conference and a regional conference of heads of state for Rwanda.

A statement from the state house in Dar es Salaam said the two men also agreed on the need for concerted efforts by the regional and the international community to step up confidence-building measures between the new government and people of Rwanda, so as to make possible for refugees to return home.

(Mapuranga), who called on the president at the state house, briefed President Mwinyi on the horrible state of Rwandan refugees in Zaire, where his team had just visited. He said an emergency international donor conference should be convened as soon as possible, as the only means to answer the needs of the two million Rwandan refugees who were dying in large numbers due to disease and starvation.

President Mwinyi said a regional conference of neighboring heads of state should be held to discuss the situation.

**Rwandan Ambassador Resigns, Criticizes New Government***EA2907195594 Nairobi KNA in English 1559 GMT 29 Jul 94*

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 29 July (KNA/PANA)—The ambassador of Rwanda in Tanzania who was appointed by the late President Juvenal Habyarimana, Thomas Munyaneza, has resigned.

In a letter addressed to diplomatic missions, trade and international organizations, Munyaneza criticized the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) now in power for excluding "some political parties" from the new government, announced in Kigali recently he was apparently referring to the late Habyarimana's Republican Movement for National Development (MRND) which the RPF accused of perpetrating genocide against Rwanda's minority Tutsi.

The RPF has said it will not coopt the MRND as party but is willing to take on some of its members on an individual basis.

The ambassador said in the letter that the new government did not reflect the agreement signed in Arusha in August 1993 between the RPF and the late Habyarimana's government. "Given the fact that the RPF government excluded some political parties and is not interested to form a national Army composed of the two parties as provided by the Arusha agreement, national unity and reconciliation cannot be achieved," he said.

His resignation on Wednesday [27 July] coincided with the visit of the new Rwanda president, Pasteur Bizimungu, to Tanzania.

**Government Bans Party for 'Shortcomings'***EA3107171194 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1300 GMT 31 Jul 94*

[Text] The government banned Christian Awakening Society of Tanzania [chama cha uamusho wa akristo tanzania], Uwata, with effect from 29 June this year, after several shortcomings in its activities.

A statement issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs in Dar es Salaam today said the government's decision came after the Awakening Society was investigated and it was discovered that from its inception the society's behavior and activities were full of shortcomings. The government statement also said the legality of the society's registration was doubtful and, after a full investigation, it was discovered that its aims were defective from the start.

The government has warned that anybody who gets involved with Uwata should be aware that he is committing a crime and will face the full force of the law.

Furthermore, the government, in the interest of the masses, has sacked Ndugu Matawele, who was the officer in charge at the registration office in the Ministry of Home Affairs, for issuing a fake certificate of registration to the Christian Awakening Society of Tanzania.

**Uganda****U.S. Defense Secretary, Delegation Arrive 31 Jul***EA3107145494 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 0600 GMT 31 Jul 94*

[Text] The American secretary of state for defense [as heard], Mr. William Perry, has arrived in Uganda for a one-day visit. Mr. William Perry, who is accompanied by the U.S. supreme allied commander in Europe, General Joulwan, and Ambassador George Moose, were met at Entebbe Airport this morning by the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Agard Didi; the minister of state for defense, Major Amama Mbabazi; the Army chief of staff, Brigadier Samuel Nanyumba; and the American ambassador to Uganda, Johnnie Carson.

During his stay, the American secretary of state for defense will visit the Rwandan capital of Kigali and will also visit the refugee camps of Goma in Zaire. William Perry is also scheduled to meet President Museveni and hold a press conference at Entebbe Airport before he returns home.

**President, U.S. Defense Secretary Meet***EA3107202294 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1900 GMT 31 Jul 94*

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has held a meeting with the American secretary of defense, William Perry, who arrived in Uganda today for a one-day visit. The meeting took place this evening at the Uganda International Conference Center in Kampala. The American secretary of defense told the president that he feels the worst in the Rwandese problem is over. He expressed deep appreciation to the president for the facilities laid out to the American relief efforts to help the Rwandese refugees.

President Museveni expressed his thanks to President Bill Clinton of the United States for his decision to step in and help in the Rwandese refugee situation. He also said that it is our obligation to help our neighboring brothers by laying down the facilities necessary to alleviate the problems facing them. [passage omitted]

**Government Establishes Diplomatic Ties With Israel***EA2907165094 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1400 GMT 29 Jul 94*

[Text] Uganda and Israel have re-established diplomatic relations which were broken 22 years ago by Idi Amin. This was announced today after a meeting between the second deputy prime minister and minister for foreign affairs, Mr. Paul Ssemogerere, and the Israeli ambassador based in Nairobi, Arye Oded.

Before the rupture of diplomatic relations, Uganda and Israel had vibrant bilateral cooperation program, which the two countries have managed to re-establish. A statement from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said: In view of the improvement in the general political climate in the Middle East and current good progress being made in the

Arab-Israel peace process, Uganda would like to support these initiatives by re-establishing diplomatic relations with Israel. The statement added that Uganda is looking

forward to friendly and mutual cooperation in all fields of human endeavor for the benefit of the two countries.

**Tensions Within National Unity Government Viewed***MB2907162994 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 29 Jul-4 Aug 94 p 8*

[Article by Ian Clayton]

[Text] The fragile political unity in the Government of National Unity [GNU]—with the ANC, the National Party [NP] and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] as unlikely bedfellows—is coming under strain as MPs and party members become increasingly restless about the compromises necessary to make the deal work.

In the immediate post-election and post-inauguration phase, party leaders were able to preserve the image of common purpose in the interests of the broad goals of promoting democracy and reconstruction.

But that is beginning to come unstuck—and will come under increasing pressure in the next four months as parliament gets down to the serious business of dismantling the bureaucratic apartheid empire and replacing it with democratic structures. And, as reports this week reflected, the NP could be the first to break ranks, although it will almost certainly not quit the GNU at this stage.

NP MP's are envious that the tiny and much-scorned Democratic Party [DP] has emerged as the parliamentary opposition to the government, and the ANC in particular.

Indeed, so jealous are they of the role played by DP acting leader Tony Leon in exposing the police and the ANC over the Shell House shootings in which eight IFP supporters were killed, that the NP's chief whip, Hennie Smit, says the party wants to play a dual role as both an opposition party and as "responsible co-governors."

The NP's real problem, though, is more fundamental: it has lost its purpose. The party that tried to force apartheid on South Africa with missionary zeal became the party of the gravy train. It handed out jobs and high income positions to loyalists, people who served the government machine as long as they were paid. And that has all but gone.

Its one common ideological strain was an all-embracing anti-communism, but now it sits in the GNU with communists. After 2 February 1990, and with the election of F.W. de Klerk as its leader—remember how he just managed to defeat Barend du Plessis—the NP did, briefly, become a party of reform, but that ended with the April election.

With its historical baggage, the NP does not have much to contribute to the building of democracy and redressing its own wrong-doing. As it stumbles around, a process aided by De Klerk's holiday in Europe—which has left the party rudderless for many weeks—it's an open secret that many of its old guard, particularly former ministers and deputy ministers, are considering taking their pensions and getting out while the going is good. A number of NP MP's are expected to quit before the end of the year.

As De Klerk re-enters active politics, he may be able to use his stature and charm to stamp his authority on the NP's troubled caucus.

This week, the salt was rubbed into the NP's wound by Justice Minister Dullah Omar's statements of solidarity with Cuba. Nothing could be further from the NP's ideological soul and yet it is part of the same government as Omar.

The ANC caucus, too, has similar problems. Many ordinary MPs simply cannot handle being on the same side—or at least being seen to be on the same side—as the NP and particularly the IFP. And the compromises in the GNU are often painful.

The South African Communist Party's attack on President Nelson Mandela's statements about the wave of strikes must be seen in the context of the problems being faced internally by the ANC alliance about its role in government.

As parliament reconvenes next week to debate the welter of legislation facing it and the first 100 days of Mandela's government, these tensions are bound to become more obvious. But for the time being at least, the GNU is expected to survive.

**Winnie Mandela Said Running Foul of Superior Minister***MB2907170494 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 29 Jul-4 Aug 94 p 13*

[Article by Ivor Powell]

[Text] A rift is growing between Minister of Arts, Science, Culture and Technology Dr. Ben Ngubane and his deputy, Winnie Mandela.

Mandela failed to arrive this Tuesday at a Pretoria meeting of a specially appointed advisory group set up by Ngubane. And it emerged that two members of the group—the ANC's Roger Jardine and the Foundation for Research and Development's Dr. Isaac Amuah, had resigned.

Both men have been named as members of a rival advisory committee put together by Mandela in June—ahead of the announcement of Ngubane's own group.

Neither was available this week to explain the reasons for their resignation.

The developments emphasise a rift growing between Ngubane and Mandela. Last week, Mandela publicly criticised her superior's handling of his portfolio and specifically his appointment as acting director-general of the Department of Arts, Science, Culture and Technology of Dr. Koos Pauw. Pauw was formerly deputy director-general of the Department of National Education. Mandela slammed his appointment as retrogressive—this notwithstanding the fact that he had earlier been named as a member of her own proposed committee.



Mandela also criticised Ngubane's advisory group as not being representative—but this is a charge the group itself implicitly acknowledges. This week it wrote itself out of existence in terms of a consultation process which, in due course, will lead to the formulation of a new South Africa policy on arts and culture.

After this week's meeting, Ngubane called for submissions on future policy from stakeholders at national, regional and local levels and for nominations for members of a task group which will assess the submissions and advise the ministry. The task group will be up and running by 31 August and will have to complete its report making recommendations on a new policy by November.

A plenary session will follow early in 1995, when stakeholders will be able to respond to the report. A White Paper will then be drafted and a statutory Arts and Culture Advisory Council will be appointed.

Whether Mandela's group submits itself to a similar process remains to be seen.

#### **Premier Mdlalose, Others Meet Over Ndwedwe Violence**

*MB3007133494 Johannesburg SABC CCV Television Network in Zulu 1700 GMT 29 Jul 94*

[Text] The IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party], ANC, and peace committees in the KwaZulu-Natal region will cooperate in stemming spiralling violence in the province. This emerged at a meeting in which KwaZulu-Natal Prime Minister Dr. Frank Mdlalose, ANC Leader Jacob Zuma, and chairman of the peace committee Dr. M.C. Pretorius urged the public not to take the law into their own hands following the massacre of a family at Ndwedwe north of Durban.

Dr. Frank Mdlalose and Jacob Zuma held an urgent meeting in Durban today with Dr. M.C. Pretorius of the peace committee with the aim of finding ways to combat the political violence that is again gaining momentum in KwaZulu-Natal. They agreed at their three-hour talks to hold another meeting on Monday with leaders of Ndwedwe and police officials in order to calm the situation in the area. In the past two weeks seven members of the Ngcobo family were murdered, and this was followed by the massacre of another eight members of the Nyathikazi family. Following these two incidents no one has been arrested.

[Begin recording] [Mdlalose in English] We urge our people to desist from this senseless violence and to desist from trying to avenge or revenge. Now Zuma and I have called for an urgent meeting of IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and ANC leaders in the Ndwedwe region, meeting together with heads of security and safety forces that are operating in the area, and also of the regional peace committee.

[Zuma in English] It is, however, worrying that at a point when you are all saying the political situation is getting better, then you've got this kind of highly professional

massacre wherein people just come in to clean out families and therefore spark off violence. It is a worrying factor and I think that's why there has been a feeling here that we need to meet and have the kind of discussion with those leaders.

[Peace committee representative Dr. M.C. Pretorius in English] The only issue that is at stake is that the peace committee can play a role in getting people at community level to work together and to resolve their differences by negotiations and not to resort to violence. [end recording]

#### **National Front Reacts to Civil Service Appointments**

*MB3007154494 Pretoria PATRIOT in Afrikaans 22 Jul 94 p 1*

[Article by Elizabeth Botha]

[Text] The Afrikaner National Front [AVF] is appealing to the government not to use the civil service as a political instrument, but rather to uphold and maintain the high level of professionalism which had always been characteristic of the civil service.

AVF Chief Secretary Pieter Aucamp said the AVF heard with shock of the cabinet's decision that ministers and deputy ministers could employ people from outside the civil service in their ministries on a contract basis.

Prior to the election the ANC made promises regarding rationalization and savings within the civil service, but thus far it has been doing the direct opposite.

Although it should be understood that exceptionally specialized expertise is brought in from outside from time to time, this still does not justify the appointment of, for instance, drivers at a salary of 59,569 rands and messengers at 34,736 rands a year.

According to Aucamp, there are thousands of civil servants who have already lost their jobs, or are about to lose them soon, who could fill these posts effectively. The cabinet's decision is clearly a step to give ministers and deputy ministers the opportunity to make political appointments.

The AVF has for a long time warned that this type of action could be expected from an ANC Government and that it would lead to escalating dissatisfaction among the country's inhabitants.

The ANC's decision to appoint "support staff" follows soon after the appointment of black "advisers" over director generals.

#### **AVF Accuses ANC of Making 'Farce of Democracy'**

*MB3007154594 Pretoria PATRIOT in Afrikaans 22 Jul 94 p 2*

[Article by Elizabeth Botha]

[Text] The ANC Government could become the cause of ever increasing dissatisfaction among all South Africans

if it continues to make a farce of democracy, AVF [Afrikaner National Front] Chief Secretary Pieter Aucamp said.

Aucamp said from the very start that the AVF had adopted the stance that true democracy did not mean a unitary state with a government of national unity, but the right of every nation to rule itself.

This growing dissatisfaction could progressively worsen to a point where South Africa could be plunged into a bloodbath if a nation such as the Zulus—which is doing everything it can to achieve its rightful demand for self-determination—is made to feel misled and threatened.

Aucamp said the decision by KwaZulu-Natal's executive committee to go into recess for three weeks has been taken because this province was not functioning properly. The whole process of government is being delayed because the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and the ANC differ on certain aspects.

It is obvious that this is the only province where there are currently serious problems. The inference is, therefore, that the ANC, which does not control KwaZulu-Natal, will do everything in its power to disrupt the democratic process there.

Although the principles of true democracy determine that the minority party should accept the results, it is typical of Africa that governments adopt the all-or-nothing approach. If the ANC was really democratic, it would abandon its nagging so that KwaZulu-Natal can be governed by the IFP and attend to its people's interests.

Aucamp said an editorial report in a well-known English newspaper last week pointed out that the ANC did not in fact have an opposition because not one of the parliamentary parties poses as an opposition party.

The ANC Government fully exploits this situation by taking controversial decisions and handling issues such as broadcasting licenses and amnesty poorly. South Africa also lands up in embarrassing situations when ANC leaders just cancel meetings or fail to turn up.

#### **Labor Minister Says Industrial Action Normal**

*MB3007074594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2214 GMT 29 Jul 94*

[Text] Pretoria 29 July SAPA—Minister of Labour Tito Mboweni on Friday said industrial action around the country was normal for this time of year, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] Radio News reports. And Business South Africa's Dave Brink said business leaders were not unduly concerned by the strikes. He said investors appeared still confident about the country's future.

Mboweni, speaking after meeting top businessmen, said the National Economic Forum and National Manpower Commission would be merged into a social and economic council. He said the government, trade unions and business were still committed to tripartite institutions.

#### **Metalworkers Vote To Strike**

*MB3007073394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2305 GMT 29 Jul 94*

[Text] Johannesburg 29 July SAPA—The final result from strike ballots held in the motor industry country-wide indicate overwhelming support for industrial action with 78 per cent of National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa [NUMSA] voting in favour of strike action. NUMSA spokesman Roger Etkind said on Friday [29 July] that 78 per cent had voted in favour, 20.7 per cent had voted against industrial action and 0.6 per cent had spoilt their papers. The ballot percentage poll was also 78 per cent.

Mr Etkind said in a statement employers were working on a final document which would be tabled at 10AM on Saturday morning. This document would form the basis for further negotiations. He said negotiations on workers' demands would be completed on Saturday and would not continue on Sunday.

Workers at vehicle manufacturing plants throughout the country would meet at 12PM on Monday when the workers would evaluate the ballot result together with the final offer from employers. Based on this NUMSA would then convene a national auto shop steward council meeting in Johannesburg on Tuesday morning where "a final decision would be taken as to what action, if any, would be taken", Mr Etkind said. At this meeting "the responses of the various plants countrywide will be evaluated, consolidated into a national position and the final decision taken as to whether to pursue a settlement or strike in the industry", the statement said.

If members support the strike route motor plants could be faced with a strike of about 19,000 NUMSA members.

#### **Mandela Meets With COSATU Leaders**

*MB3007193394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1810 GMT 30 Jul 94*

[Text] Johannesburg 30 July SAPA—President Nelson Mandela on Saturday [30 July] urged workers and employers to use the collective bargaining system to resolve the current labour unrest. This was necessary, said Mandela, to attain the industrial peace required for the implementation of the government's Reconstruction and Development Programme [RDP].

Mandela was addressing reporters in Johannesburg after a high-profile meeting with leaders of the Congress of South African Trade Union [COSATU] to discuss the RDP implementation and the current wave of industrial unrest.

Both the ANC and COSATU stressed at the news conference that the RDP implementation required economic growth and equity, healthy industrial relations and increased economic investment.

"It is in this spirit that the meeting expressed hope that current labour unrest would be resolved. In this context,



workers and employers ought to resolve levels of wages and conditions of employment through collective bargaining," they said in a joint statement at the news conference.

The ANC and COSATU also agreed that it was vital to protect the integrity of the collective bargaining system.

The ANC was led by President Nelson Mandela and ANC Deputy President Walter Sisulu and First Deputy President Thabo Mbeki at the talks, and COSATU President John Gomomo and General Secretary Sam Shilowa led a delegation of the labour federation.

Answering questions, Mandela said the spirit of the meeting was that the striking workers should address their demands without confrontation, and that employers also had an obligation to meet the workers' demands.

Mandela agreed that the current labour disputes were a sign that workers wanted their expectations to be met. He said the workers were entitled to their expectations because their white counterparts enjoyed the rights they were denied.

Shilowa said reports that COSATU would embark on a general strike and mass action in August had been misunderstood, expressing the hope that the current labour unrest would be resolved through the collective bargaining system.

Economic experts warned this week that unrealistic wage demands would lead to higher inflation, shorten the scope of economic upswing and endanger the RDP.

Mandela said although the workers were entitled to high expectations, they had a responsibility which they should fulfill, adding that employers also had an obligation to fulfill this responsibility.

The ANC and COSATU said in their statement that they rejected the attempt to project the current labour disputes—which are normal in any democracy—as a crisis. President Mandela last week warned that strikes and picket-linked violence would deter investors and hinder the RDP implementation, criticising labour leaders for being unable to move from resistance politics to nation building.

This followed a wave of strikes by workers pushing for higher wages and improved working conditions in the first labour unrest to have hit the country since the ANC-led government took power.

The ANC and COSATU meeting also agreed to extend labour legislation to all parts of the country, including the former homelands. They supported a process that had been undertaken to ensure that a bill in this regard was put before Parliament before the end of August.

Both organisations also agreed to facilitate the re-drafting of the Labour Relations Act to bring it in line with the interim Constitution, and to ensure adequate dispute resolution procedures, particularly the right to strike and picket, including procedures to govern the exercise of these rights.

## **ANC, SACP, COSATU Meeting Decides To Strengthen Alliance**

MB3107150894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1343 GMT 31 Jul 94

[Report by David Isaacson]

[Text] Johannesburg 31 July SAPA—Government salaries should be cut and the civil service should be rationalised, an African National Congress inter-region summit attended by President Nelson Mandela, First Deputy President Thabo Mbeki and Constitutional Assembly Chairman Cyril Ramaphosa decided at the weekend.

Delegates from the ANC's 14 regions also agreed the levels of salaries in the private sector should be compressed and the tripartite alliance comprising the ANC, South African Communist Party [SACP] and Congress of South African Trade Unions should be strengthened.

Addressing a news conference in Johannesburg on Sunday [31 July], SACP and ANC Cheryl Carolus said: "We want to see in the next budget that state expenditure is quite drastically revised... We are therefore calling for quite a serious review of (government) expenditure and this would include questions such as salary structures in the civil service and the government as a whole. We would like to see that as publicly-elected representatives, our MP's, our cabinet ministers will in fact lead by example."

Carolus said there had been a lot of wastage and corruption in the previous government. "We are committed to clean and efficient government and what that means is that we'd like to see...the rationalisation of the civil service. We would like to see that (there is justification for) every person employed in government and paid by taxpayers."

On reducing salary differentials in the private sector, Mr Ramaphosa said after the press conference that while the government could not stipulate wages, it could attempt to create a salary-parity consciousness.

He suggested a new labour relations act should address the problem through collective bargaining, saying current legislation was pre-historic.

Asked by how much he would reduce his salary, Ramaphosa laughed and said: "It should be cut."

## **Aid Organizations Facing Financial Crisis**

MB3107103194 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 31 Jul 94 p 11

[Report by Jocelyn Maker]

[Excerpts] While 140 tons of food was being collected countrywide for Rwandan refugees, almost 2 million South Africans were starving.

In the first three months of this year, Operation Hunger—the country's biggest relief and development organisation—was unable to buy food for the 2.5-million

people it feeds daily. The second-largest relief agency, the SA [South African] Red Cross Society, was forced to stop its food schemes, leaving more than 250,000 people hungry.

Both organisations are in the grip of a major financial crisis, and if they do not get help quickly people who live in squatter camps, towns, cities and the rural areas will not be fed. Facing a bleak future, they have had to retrench staff, curtail expenses, and cut back on administration costs and training programmes.

The Red Cross Society is preparing to close down at least three of its regional offices, while Operation Hunger has only enough maize meal to distribute to 1.5-million people until the middle of August—leaving a million without food.

"Charity begins at home," said Keith Gower, director-general of the SA Red Cross Society. "We are in a very bad financial crisis and are already R2.5-million short of expenses for this financial year. Before South Africa goes outside its borders to provide humanitarian aid we should concentrate on our own people, for whom the need is overwhelmingly great. We have starving children in our own country." [passage omitted]

The deputy director of Operation Hunger, Mrs Norma Cohen, said her organisation was teetering on the brink of financial disaster. "Since the close of the Gold Rush competition we lost a net income of R6-million a year. Operation Hunger has also had to take another financial blow—since the introduction of scratch-card games our income has dropped drastically. South Africa has hunger and misery of alarming proportions on its own doorstep. Before we give so generously to others in Africa we should look after our own." [passage omitted]

#### **Mercenary, Other Aid to UNITA Considered**

MB2907165894 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 29 Jul-4 Aug 94 p 10

[Article by Stefaans Bruemmer]

[Text] Claims are being investigated by police that renegade Military Intelligence operatives are still supplying Angola's rebel UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] forces, and waging an undercover campaign against a Pretoria company backing Angolan Government forces.

SAPS [South African Police Security] spokesman Major Burger van Rooyen said this week: "We can confirm that certain information has been given to the SAPS. We are in the process of verifying it."

Details of the alleged web of operations—some run "from within a state agency" and some by "splinter groups on the periphery of that agency" were revealed this week by Eben Barlow, managing director of Executive Outcomes, the Pretoria-based company that says it trains Angolan Government troops, but is widely regarded as recruiting "mercenaries" who actively engage UNITA.

The state agency against, which the allegations are being made is reliably understood to be Military Intelligence.

Barlow claimed to have information on groups within the state agency and on its periphery, who "help UNITA with propaganda, the supply of equipment and smuggling diamonds and ivory."

He said the information had been handed to police investigators.

Barlow said he had also given police information on a group of about 40 operatives of the state agency, commanded by a senior officer and operating from Pretoria premises, whom he claimed wanted to sabotage and "discredit" his company. He and two colleagues had received death threats, he said.

Barlow—himself once a career soldier, Military Intelligence operative and CCB [Civil Co-operation Bureau] member—claimed he had sympathetic sources inside the group. He said he had a document originating from the group instructing operatives how to hack into Executive Outcome computers, and tape recordings of operatives trying to persuade his employees to pass information to the group. Military Intelligence had assured him there was no official policy to investigate Executive Outcomes, he said.

Although military aid to UNITA by the National Party government was officially terminated before the 1992 all-party Angolan elections, allegations of government help to the rebel movement have surfaced several times since UNITA rejected the election results and went back to war.

Last year the Angolan Government alleged South African military aircraft were flying into UNITA-held territory. The claims were backed by the governments of neighbouring countries, who said their radar had picked up unauthorised flights.

But should the latest allegations prove true, they would point to an inability on the part of the new government—with traditionally strong ties to Angola's MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government—to stamp out renegades still supporting UNITA within its own bureaucracy.

Barlow said a typical supply operation to UNITA would be set up by satellite phone from rebel headquarters in Huambo. Supplies would be purchased in South Africa and a legitimate flight plan would be filed from South Africa to the Zairean cities of Lubumbashi or Kinshasa.

Zairean authorities—known to support UNITA—would issue a false end-user certificates as "proof" that the supplies were destined for Zaire. The aircraft—belonging to a private South African company—would then fly to Huambo, where the supplies would be exchanged for "commodities," often contraband.

If possible, the commodity would be sold in South Africa—or else in one of a number of European countries which have no laws against the possession of uncut diamonds.

Diamonds are known to be UNITA's main source of income to fund its war effort, and of late many of the major battles have been over the control of strategic diamond-producing areas.

A National Defence Force spokesman, denied the allegations.

#### **UNHCR Relying on RSA Increasingly for Aid Orders**

*MB3107150294 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business Times Supplement) in English 31 Jul 94 p 3*

[Text] South Africa is becoming a prime source of supply for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees' (UNHCR) bid to stem the tide of tragedy in Rwanda, writes Zilla Efrat.

In the past four months, the UNHCR has placed about \$10-million in orders with SA companies. Products have included food, jerry cans, blankets and heavy duty vehicles.

The UNHCR is also set to buy a further \$7-million worth of corn-soya blend from an SA producer.

The organisation established a procurement office in South Africa two months ago—its third buying office worldwide after Geneva and Nairobi.

Lorenzo Witherspoon, UNHCR's regional purchasing officer, says: "South Africa is well on the way to becoming a major source of supply for items used in our programmes, particularly in Africa, but also in other areas of the world."

This is because SA manufactures can often supply the goods cheaper and faster, being closer to assistance points like Mozambique and Rwanda.

"We have a lot of faith in South Africa as a manufacturing base and I believe that some other countries got nervous when they heard we were opening the South Africa office," he says.

The UNHCR has traditionally sourced products from manufacturers in the Far East, Egypt and Europe.

The aid body is now talking to government officials about tax incentives and rebates which could make companies more competitive when they bid for UNHCR projects.

Mr. Witherspoon says a problem is the naivety displayed by SA companies about bidding for UNHCR tenders and meeting tender closing times.

#### **KwaZulu Murders Blamed on Controversial TV Show**

*MB3107184894 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 31 Jul 94*

[Text] Violence in KwaZulu-Natal has spread to Esikhawini at Empangeni, and Impendle near Pietermaritzburg, and the possibility is being investigated that some of the murders could be linked with the screening of the controversial drama, "The Line," last night.

Five people were shot dead in three incidents in Esikhawini, and Miss Mary de Haas of an independent monitor group said that according to witnesses, people who were watching the program had been attacked. A man was shot dead and two were wounded in an attack on a house in Mpendle. The attackers posed as policemen.

An ANC-IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] peace rally at Ndwedwe scheduled for today has been postponed because of the violence.

The government has asked the police in KwaZulu-Natal to give preference to a violence-prevention program. Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi said at a police mass meeting in Durban that conflict levels in the province remained intolerably high. He warned against partiality in the new police service and said that members guilty of partiality could be severely punished.

Mr. Mufamadi also announced that international experts were to review training methods for South African policemen and police women. He said the review would take into account the present constitution, and the police vision of community policing.

#### **Justice Minister Releases Truth Commission Proposals**

*MB2907172494 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1500 GMT 29 Jul 94*

[Text] Proposals for an eight to 10-member truth and reconciliation commission have been released by Justice Minister Dullah Omar. Mr. Omar said in Cape Town that one of the commission's major tasks would be to establish as complete a picture as possible of human rights violations between 1960 and 1993. He stressed that there was no intention of conducting a witch hunt.

Commission members will not have a high political profile, and according to the proposals, will be appointed by the president. Three specialist committees will operate under the commission: one dealing with amnesty and indemnity, another with human rights violations, and the third with reparations for victims. The cut-off date for offenses for which applications for amnesty can be made is the fifth of December. A precondition for amnesty is full disclosure.

Mr. Omar said the commission would not have powers of prosecution; however, it would have investigative powers, the power to subpoena witnesses, and access to all documents.

#### **Reiterates Need for Truth Commission**

*MB3107155794 Johannesburg SABA in English 1527 GMT 31 Jul 94*

[Text] Cape Town 31 July SABA—Justice Minister Dullah Omar on Sunday [31 July] slammed as "utterly ridiculous" a submission by the SA [South African] Police Services [SAPS] that South Africa's proposed truth commission could be unconstitutional.



Closing a three-day conference on truth and reconciliation, he said it would have to be ensured that the proposals for the commission did not contravene the bill of rights, which would, in turn, have to be a "living document."

Omar was responding to a submission earlier on Sunday by Col. Inus Sonnekus of the SAPS Legal Department that a public truth commission appeared to be unconstitutional and "not a suitable measure to arrive at the truth."

The SAPS respectfully submitted that the concluding portions of South Africa's Constitution should be clearly adhered to. Col. Sonnekus told the conference. These portions did not envisage the creation of a public inquiry, he said.

Conference chairman Dr. Alex Boraine responded immediately that "some of us would differ quite strongly with your interpretation of the concluding parts of the Constitution." He said memoranda could, however, be submitted to Parliament and the standing committee on justice.

Closing the conference, Mr. Omar said it had helped illuminate the way and concerns raised would be taken into account in finalising the proposals for legislation. They would be made public to all interested parties, whose comments would be sought, and the document would not be a "secret one to cabinet".

Omar said he believed the parliamentary standing committee would play an important role in democratising the decision-making process. It would not just be a rubber stamp but would look critically at the proposed legislation. "We need to speed up the process to ensure that we have the bill (for the truth commission) before Parliament as soon as possible. I will do everything in my power to ensure it."

Omar said it was important that the issue of victims of the apartheid state be dealt with in such a way that there was a break from the past. Many wounds needed to be healed on all sides—not just on those of the ANC and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress].

The healing process needed to be seen as part of the building of a new society and located in the context of social, political, moral and economic reform. It may be more important to "turn our backs on the past" and move to the future, rather than to punish people, Omar said.

The description of the proposed commission as a tribunal or court was "very unfortunate." As an example of the kind of case that could be probed was that of the death of the Imam Abdullah Haroon in security police detention during the 1960's. All sectors of the Moslem community were united that this story "must be told," Omar said.

He reiterated that the commission would not be a witch-hunt, but during the course of its deliberations

known perpetrators would be identified and "then certainly the public will expect there must be some form of accountability."

He foresaw that the commission and its investigating team would stretch out a hand of co-operation to everyone, including the police, to establish a moral basis for the new order desired in South Africa.

#### **Buthelezi Addresses IFP Rally in KwaZulu/Natal**

*MB3007110694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0936 GMT 20 Jul 94*

[Text] Vryheid 30 July SAPA—He would not be surprised if the present government did not serve the full five years allotted by the Constitution, Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] President Mangosuthu Buthelezi said on Saturday [30 July]. Buthelezi, who is also home affairs minister, was addressing an IFP victory rally at Vryheid in KwaZulu/Natal.

He warned those attending that before two years were out the provinces generally, and KwaZulu/Natal in particular, would be adopting provincial constitutions demanding early provincial elections. "You must also be aware that the Constitutional Assembly in Cape Town has less than two years in which to adopt a final constitution for the country. Once this is done, it is anybody's guess as to when the next general election will be called," Buthelezi said. "I would not be surprised if the present government does not serve for the full five years which the Constitution allots it."

On the past elections, he said the IFP was the only party powerful enough to have tackled the African National Congress "head-on," whereas if the National Party [NP] had done so it would have been "annihilated."

"It (the NP) is only where it is today because it rode on the back of the ANC through negotiations, into elections and into the present government of national unity," he said.

"It was the power of the IFP on the ground that gave me the backing I needed to reject the laughable constitution that the National Party and the ANC set out to agree upon at the World Trade Centre. The best that there is in the present interim Constitution is there because the IFP fought for the best."

Buthelezi said that as far as the IFP was concerned, the elections had not ended the violence, and he was "greatly concerned" about the way violence had begun escalating again. "It does not augur well for the future," he said.

#### **SACCAWU, Pick 'n Pay Talks Reportedly Making 'Progress'**

*MB3007182694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 30 Jul 94*

[Text] It appears that progress has been made in mediation talks in Johannesburg between the management of Pick 'n Pay and the trade union, SACCAWU [South African Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union]. Mediation was adjourned after improved offers

from both parties. SACCAWU said consultations with union members were underway, and that mediation would resume on Tuesday. SACCAWU condemned accusations that the union harbored anti-semitic sentiments saying it was part of a propaganda war against SACCAWU.

#### **CP Decides To Participate in Municipal Elections**

*MB3007182594 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 30 Jul 94*

[Text] The Conservative Party [CP] has apparently decided to give up boycott politics, and in a surprise move, the [Orange] Free State congress of the party has expressed itself in favor of participation in the coming local elections. The CP boycotted the April national and provincial elections.

Addressing the congress, senior party member Daan du Plessis conceded that if the Freedom Front participated in the coming local elections as was expected, the CP could find its support base shrinking further. The party's central council is to take a final decision in October on participation in the municipal elections.

Meanwhile, the CP has decided to continue to restrict its membership to whites, but to adapt its constitution to extend membership to whites who do not qualify as members of what he termed the Afrikaner Boere volk [nation], but who nevertheless support the party's ideal for self-determination.

#### **ANC Begins Local Government Election Campaign**

*MB3107071994 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0600 GMT 31 Jul 94*

[Text] The ANC has begun its campaign for next year's local government elections. An ANC MP, Albertina Sisulu, said at a meeting in Khayelitsha near Cape Town that people should begin organizing and should nominate people to serve in the local government. Sisulu said members of parliament would travel throughout the country to explain to people the significance of elections.

#### **ANC Rationalizing Structure, Preparing for Local Elections**

*MB3107155994 Johannesburg SABA in English 1436 GMT 31 Jul 94*

[Text] Johannesburg 31 July SABA—In its first national summit since the April elections, the African National Congress began outlining its future as the ruling party by restructuring itself and promising to strengthen the tripartite alliance.

ANC Secretary-General Cyril Ramaphosa told a news conference in Johannesburg on Sunday the ANC was looking ahead to next year's local government elections and promised to continue people's forums.

The ANC would hold regular talks with its alliance partners, the Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] and the South African Communist Party, he

said, adding Saturday's meeting between the ANC and COSATU had been successful.

The weekend inter-regional summit agreed to rationalise the organisation from the 14 regions into the nine provinces.

ANC MP's would also be deployed to constituencies from September to enhance accountability. On preparations for local government elections, Ramaphosa said the ANC would begin a campaign to register voters. The organisation would establish election structures by the end of August and would train thousands of people to help co-ordinate its campaign.

Ramaphosa said President Nelson Mandela would initiate the ANC's report back campaign with a people's forum in the Northern Transvaal on 13 August.

Restructuring included the establishment of a management committee in the secretary-general's office which would oversee six new departments. The overall co-ordinator would be Marion Sparg.

Cheryl Carolus would head the policy and Reconstruction and Development Programme, Joe Shabangu would resign as an MP to head organising, Philip Dexter would head legislatures, and Jackson Mthembu information. Heads of finance and administration had yet to be appointed, Mr Ramaphosa said.

The ANC will hold its national conference in Bloemfontein from 17 to 22 December.

#### **ANC, COSATU To Canvass Jointly in Local Elections**

*MB3007195594 Johannesburg SABA in English 1901 GMT 30 Jul 94*

[Text] Cape Town 30 July SABA—The African National Congress is posting members of Parliament to the regions in preparation for next year's local government elections, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports. ANC member of Parliament Albertina Sisulu told some 5,000 Khayelitsha residents on Saturday [30 July] night that they should organise and nominate people who would serve in the local government. Sisulu said the members of Parliament would explain the significance of the elections to the people in the regions. It was also announced at the community meeting that the ANC and the Congress of South African Trade Unions would jointly campaign in the elections.

#### **Naidoo To Head Revamped Development Agencies**

*MB3107150394 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business Times Supplement) in English 31 Jul 94 p 3*

[Article by Sven Lunsche]

[Text] The Independent Development Trust (IDT) and the European Union-backed Kagiso Trust are likely to merge as part of a major government initiative to restructure the country's development agencies.

The reorganisation, headed by Jay Naidoo's RDP [Reconstruction Development Program] department, is

also set to see a revamped board and function for the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA).

The future role of the development institutions will be discussed by a special Cabinet Committee this week. The committee will be chaired by Mr. Naidoo and draws together the Ministers whose departments feature strongly in the RDP, such as education, housing, health and finance.

A number of proposals are being considered, but insiders believe three separate financing structures will be established:

- A national grant-funding institution set up by merging the Kagiso Trust and the IDT, the latter best known for its R750-million [rands] annual support of low-cost housing.

Other non-governmental organisations, with combined budgets of about R6-million, could also be drawn into the new body. Sources indicate that the IDT and the Kagiso Trust have met a number of times to discuss a possible merger.

Kagiso Trust chairman Eric Molobi is likely to head the new institution. He is well respected by international donors, who will be the major providers of grant finance.

Bernie Fanaroff, Mr. Naidoo's chief adviser, says the Department of Finance is currently evaluating all foreign-aid receipts to establish whether the funds fall into the category of grant funding, concessionary (development) loans or trade-related financing.

- The restructured DBSA will supervise the development loan function. The bank has the largest pool of development expertise in the country and has been involved closely since the drafting of the original RDP.

Its annual R1-billion payments to development projects is likely to be augmented by budgetary contributions and foreign contributions.

DBSA chief executive Andre la Grange hopes the bank will be relieved of some of its old functions which do not fall within the ambit of a national wholesale bank. These include administering the fiscal relations between the central government and the provinces as well as funding the old homeland universities.

- The third tier is a non-concessionary lending arm. This will comprise private sector loans and possibly financing from the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC).

Involving the IDC in the RDP's financing structure raises the prospect of the sale of some of its substantial holdings in companies such as Foskor, Siemens and Sasol [South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation] to release funds for RDP projects.

Still to be decided is the role of the Small Business Development Corporation and other organisations, which receive private sector backing.

Analysts point out that one of the keys to the success of the RDP will be the involvement of provincial governments, as they are expected to initiate most of the RDP grassroots projects.

Establishing the distribution of resources and revenues from the central government to the nine provinces will be the function of the Fiscal and Financial Commission (FFC).

Finance Minister Derek Keys is expected to announce the composition and the frame of reference of the FFC over the next few weeks, but most insiders believe that IDT and DBSA chairman Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu will chair it.

Professor Nkuhlu, South Africa's "Mr. Development", is well known and respected by community organisations, financial institutions and foreign donors.

If appointed he will have to give up the chairmanship of the IDT and the DBSA. His term at the bank, and that of his fellow directors, expires in December and the government is likely to use the opportunity to diversify and democratise the board following recent criticism of some of the directors.

Mr. la Grange suggests that both central and provincial governments, as well as development experts and major borrowers should in future be represented on the board.

### Some Tariff Rates Rise Despite GATT Rules

MB3107123494 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES  
(Business Times Supplement) in English 31 Jul 94 p 3

[Report by Ciaran Ryan]

[Text] The National Economic Forum [NEF] task group on trade and industry managed to slip in tariff increases for an estimated 6 percent of products while thousands more face tariff cuts as South Africa readies itself for the new General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The deadline for comments on the proposed phase-down of tariffs to comply with new GATT rules was reached this week.

While scores of industries brace themselves for tougher foreign competition as tariffs on their products fall in line with GATT, there are some surprising exceptions.

A range of asbestos products, which are currently duty-free, will have 15 percent protection from the beginning of next year through to the end of the decade if the NEF tariff proposals are accepted. An industry source says this could impact on the reconstruction and development programme by raising the cost of some asbestos building materials. This has led some to question whether tariff policies are being decided by the interests of lobby groups, as was the case under the National Party government.

Duties on certain articles of tableware go up from 25 percent to 30 percent from next year and a range of optical glass products, which were duty free, will now have 10 percent duties. Duties on monumental stones



for the building industry go up from 20 percent to 30 percent and aluminum bars, rods and wire get 10 percent duties where they had none before.

There is no change in flat-rolled steel products which continue to receive 5 percent duties, but duties on some types of sheet piling go up from 0 percent to between 5 percent and 15 percent. Tariffs on electrically insulated wire go up from 5 percent to 15 percent.

In most cases, the import value of products granted increased duties are so small as to question whether the local industries need protecting. For example, granite, marble, travertine and alabaster will enjoy 10 percent duties from next year where they had none before, despite the fact that less than R500,000 of these products were imported in 1993.

A big shock for new home owners is the increase in tariffs for gas and solid fuel stoves from 15 percent to 20 percent. Washing machines go up from 25 percent to 30 percent and a large range of electrical appliances remain pegged at 30 percent to protect local manufacturers.

Duties on record and CD players double to 20 percent and books recorded on cassette and other media get 15 percent duty where they were duty-free before.

Robin Osomworth of the Independent Wire Converters Association, says: "Overall, the proposals look pretty harmless as far as steel is concerned, but it is surprising that Haggie managed to get away with 15 percent across the board duties on its wire-rope products in return for putting up a carbon wire factor for tyres. It is a world leader in rope manufacture and surely does not need across-the-board tariffs of 15 percent to 20 percent."

Tariffs on vehicles drop to 50 percent over five years, commencing with an immediate drop to 70 percent next year. This is part of a major restructuring of the motor industry which will see the number of models produced slashed from 35 to 20.

Leora Blumberg, a trade attorney with Webber Wentzel, says there was concern that some tariffs would increase because of the rationalisation in the number of tariff headings. "Because a large number of products which were previously duty-free are now grouped with others on which duties are charged, we suspected that tariffs on some products would actually increase," she says.

#### **Malaysian Minister Urges Investment in ASEAN Region**

*BK3007142394 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0321 GMT 30 Jul 94*

[Report by Juliana Omar]

[Text] Johannesburg, 30 July (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia is ready to share its experience with South Africa, especially in the area of training, Foreign Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said Friday [29 July].

He hoped that in this way South Africa would be able to tap Malaysia's experience and benefit from it.

We will continue to offer training places to South African diplomats although previously such facilities were only extended to the African National Congress (ANC) officials, he told Malaysian reporters after meeting his South African counterpart, A.B. Nzo in Pretoria, about 45km from here.

Abdullah, who is on an eight-day official visit here, said he brought up the matter in his two-hour meeting with Nzo which took place at the diplomatic guest house.

The area of development in administration is an area of interest to us and Malaysia is ready to share its experience with South Africa, he said.

Abdullah said he also suggested to Nzo that South Africa look east to Malaysia and ASEAN as there were tremendous opportunities for South Africa to develop trading activities.

Kuala Lumpur can be an important staging post for South Africa, he said.

Apart from that, he said, the two countries had agreed to continue to work closely in the various international fora and hoped that Malaysia and South Africa could cooperate and develop many common positions on international issues of mutual interest.

Touching on the meeting, Nzo said he briefed his counterpart on various important political questions affecting the region including the situation in Angola and Mozambique.

On relations between the two countries, he described it as very bright due to Malaysia's role in mobilising international support against apartheid.

To us, it is a continuation of a relationship that has been there. It is not a beginning. Now we have the chance to say hello and welcome, he added.

He said more discussions would take place in the coming days which could lead to the possibility of the enhancement of various fields.

#### **World Bank Report Gives Remedies for 'Debt Ills'**

*MB3107150194 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business Times Supplement) in English 31 Jul 94 p 1*

[Article by Sven Lunsche]

[Text] The government will need to borrow upwards of R175-billion [rands] over the next four years to meet debt commitments and fund social upliftment, says the World Bank.

In a report, "Developing a domestic funding strategy for SA's public sector," the Bank says SA can meet this target only if the capital market undergoes a major restructuring.

Recommendations include lowering tax on interest, lifting foreign exchange controls and centralising state funding operations.

Using alternative growth scenarios, the Bank estimates borrowings to total between R44-billion and R48-billion during 1994 to 1997, equivalent to 7.4 percent to 7.6 percent of GDP.

In the current 1994-95 fiscal year the government has budgeted for borrowing of R36-billion.

Underlying the restructuring of the capital market is the need to maintain positive real interest rates and fiscal discipline, enforced by setting a ceiling on public sector borrowings, the Bank warns.

"Given the fragility of investor confidence it is essential that the public sector borrow only as much as it can afford, while every effort should be made to restrain the natural tendency of local authorities to succumb to financial indiscipline," the Bank says.

For this reason it proposes establishing "a centrally funded pass-through borrowing facility" and the allocation of "sub-national borrowing authority to lower tiers of government in capped amounts pro-rated by population".

The capital market's illiquidity is identified as another constraint to its efficient functioning. In order to boost diversity and liquidity, the Bank proposes reducing the tax burden on gilts by lowering tax on interest income at the expense of equity investments.

The Bank, however, opposes the reintroduction of prescribed investments, "which in many countries have led to negative growth and hyperinflation."

While admitting that dropping exchange controls at present "may be excessively risky," lifting regulations had in other countries "successfully mitigated, if not fully satisfied huge public sector funding needs."

#### **Finance Committee on Fiscal Drag, Deficit, Foreign Reserves**

*MB3007124494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1121 GMT 30 Jul 94*

[Text] Parliament 30 July SAPA—The budget did not take adequate account of the effect of fiscal drag on medium-to-low income groups in particular, Parliament's Joint Committee on Finance said on Saturday [30 July]. It said in a report on the budget that the effect of fiscal drag would be diminished if the inflation rate was contained or reduced and tax brackets were broadened.

The budget deficit and the rising levels of debt servicing needed to be monitored, though there were differences of opinion in the committee on how severe the problem was.

Although foreign reserves had recovered from pre-election lows and the balance of payments on the capital account had improved since the election, a growth rate of three per cent could not be sustained if capital outflows persisted.

A net capital inflow would be required for a sustainable growth rate of 5 per cent.

#### **Budget Report Published**

*MB3007122694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1059 GMT 30 Jul 94*

[Text] Parliament 30 July SAPA—A special parliamentary commission should be set up to review the size of the Defence Force budget, the Joint Committee on Finance has recommended. In a report on the budget published on Saturday, the committee also called for an investigation into competition policy, an end to tax discrimination against women, an inquiry into the future of nuclear energy programmes, and a commission of inquiry into labour productivity. It said urgent attention should be given to the complexities of devolution of power to the provinces, and to the coming local government elections.

The 11-page report is the product of a week-and-a-half of public hearings following the tabling of the budget in June, during which the committee listened to evidence from cabinet ministers, department heads and interest groups.

It said that despite the hearings, the rationale for the maintenance of Defence Force troop levels remained "out of the ken of the committee and the legislative authority," which made a critical evaluation of the defence budget vote extremely difficult.

The NDF [National Defense Force] budget, as 10 per cent of the total, warranted establishment of a parliamentary defence review and evaluation commission to examine its size within a comprehensive strategic review.

The budget of the National Intelligence Service should be evaluated to ensure not only that there were enough resources to cover the integration of all intelligence agencies into a single agency, but also that there were resources to train members of the service in human relations and to develop a "continued human rights culture."

Spending on secret projects and the special defence account, as well as the continued existence of the Secret Services Evaluation Committee, should be weighed up to see how effective they were, whether accounting procedures were adequate and to determine which of these accounts could be converted to accounts on the open budget.

The dissolution of the TBCV [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Venda] states and their incorporation into the provinces, which did not yet have their own government structures, created serious doubt about the ability to finance and provide services to people in these areas.

The committee was concerned that accounting officers had not yet been appointed for all the provinces.

The fact that the financial and fiscal commission had not been appointed was an indication that the transfer of financial power was not running alongside the transfer of administrative capacity. Urgent attention should be directed at this.

The committee said although the experience of the independent electoral commission showed there was a need for comprehensive forward planning for all elections, particularly the coming local government elections and the compilation of a national voters' roll, there appeared to be no provision in either the provincial budgets or elsewhere for such preparations or for the elections themselves.

No provision appeared to have been made for establishing the commission on gender equality, and the committee strongly recommended that a specific allocation for this be reflected in the president's budget vote.

Urgent attention should be given to ending tax discrimination against women, and particularly to removing the discriminatory distinction between "married women" and "married persons."

The committee also called for:

- A special publicity campaign to explain taxes and the need to pay them to an elected representative government.
- Urgent attention to understaffing in the receiver of revenue's office, and an investigation into the possibility of setting up independent departments of inland revenue and customs and excise.
- The eight month strategic oil stockpile to be reduced to six months, which would release r2 billion [rands] for the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program] fund.
- A reallocation of resources in the health vote to combat diseases such as aids and tuberculosis.
- A health and safety policy for vacated mines and asbestos mine dumps particularly in the Prieska area.

#### **Minister Views Privatizing State-Owned Companies**

MB2907162394 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN (Business Mail Supplement) in English  
29 Jul-4 Aug 94 p 1, 4

[Article by Duma Gqubule]

[Text] Nowadays, hardly a week passes by without a captain of industry or economist making a statement encouraging the government to start privatising state-owned enterprises to raise funds for the Reconstruction Development Programme [RDP].

Public Enterprises Minister Princess Stella Sigcau explains the parastatals under the supervision of her ministry are Eskom, Transnet, Denel, Alexcor, Safcol, Sun Air, Transkei Airways and the Aventura resort group.

Other large parastatals, or companies wholly owned by the state, are accountable to other ministries. For example, Telkom is answerable to the minister of posts and telecommunications and Abacor to the minister of agriculture.

Although Sigcau's ministry supervises huge parastatals with assets worth more than R100-billion [rands] and employing about 210,000 people, the ministry itself is one of the smallest in the new government. It employs just 21 people and received an allocation of about R8-million from the Budget last month. The new boss' public profile matches the size of her department.

There is not much in Sigcau's ministry that can raise significant funds for the RDP, with the exception of Transnet. For various reasons, not the least of which is its role in extending electricity to poor areas, Eskom would be difficult to privatise now. The government might object to Denel's privatisation because of the company's strategic importance.

Sigcau says her ministry is not opposed to privatisation, whatever the perception.

"What I said last month was that in this country's unique context, share ownership may be transferred to an exclusive group without granting the nation as a whole an affordable and informed opportunity of benefiting from the privatisation process. We are studying with interest ways in which privatisation can empower those who were in the past excluded from full participation in the economic wealth of the country."

Sigcau says she is impressed with the way Malaysia used privatisation to help empower the disadvantaged ethnic Malays, or Bumiputras, by devising innovative measures such as reserved share entitlement schemes and affirmative action unit trusts.

"We are studying cases where it is claimed that privatisation was a success story. It is a complicated exercise. If we rush the process without doing the necessary preparations, there is a danger that we might lose the benefits of the whole exercise. First, there has to be extensive consultations with all stakeholders, the trade unions, management, shareholders and the disadvantaged communities.

"Secondly, if you privatise tomorrow you have to first make provisions for ordinary people to raise the funds to buy the shares. And finally, we have to make sure that privatisation is not against the disadvantaged. Eskom is fairly tied up in a major electrification programme. The company is involved in other programmes which are contributing to the RDP. Could we be able to get a similar commitment from a fully private company?"

Sigcau says her department has already had discussion with a major Japanese financial services multinational, Nomura Securities, which has promised to send someone to give further advice. Other qualified overseas investors will be brought in to contribute.

For now the ministry's emphasis will be on commercialisation and ensuring full transparency and accountability in the governance of the public enterprises. Affirmative action is another major drive and Sigcau will be making new appointments to the boards of the parastatals under her supervision in a major policy statement next month.



She stresses commercialisation and the study of privatisation will not continue "till eternity."

"We know that there are certain things that have to be privatised. Maybe we can start with the physical assets of some of the former homeland governments which are not in use now that provincial governments have taken over."

Sigcau's final word is that each country is different. "Just as Malaysia shaped a privatisation programme to suit its own conditions, South Africa must come up with its own unique version," she says.

While privatisation has increased rapidly around the world, the results in many countries have fallen short of initial expectations, particularly of those who imagined instant riches or a fiscal panacea.

This is the finding of two International Monetary Fund economists in a paper entitled *Privatisation: Expectations, Trade-Offs, and Results*.

The authors say often an initial wave of unconditional enthusiasm generated by those who touted privatisation as a cure for all economic ills has given way to a more realistic view that not only identifies the economic benefits, but also recognises the trade-offs and compromises that have to be made to obtain particular benefits.

They say evidence suggests that productivity gains (in state-owned enterprises) will only materialise if privatisation is accompanied by extensive industrial restructuring. Just privatising is not enough: Entire industries have to be restructured to ensure competitiveness if productivity gains are to emerge. Since this is costly, productivity gains may only be achieved at the expense of net proceeds from privatisation.

The implication for South Africa, as Bureau for Economic research economist Nils de Jager says, is that government should be careful not to just emphasise the proceeds that it can generate from privatisation.

"If government were to overplay its hand on fiscal policy by stimulating demand through privatisation, the end result would be rising inflation. The process will have to be accompanied by higher productivity, output and employment in the privatised industries to avoid this outcome," he says.

#### **Official Says Action Must Be Taken Against Mercenaries**

*MB3007110994 Johannesburg WEEKEND STAR in English 30 Jul 94 p 2*

[Report by foreign editor Dale Lautenbach]

[Text] South Africa will have to take action against South Africans operating as mercenaries in Angola if this country's efforts to help its neighbour find peaceful solutions are to be consistent, says the director-general of Foreign Affairs, Rusty Evans. "There is a sense that we are morally obliged to take action to clamp down," Evans said yesterday. He said it had become very clear

that the South Africans in Angola were involved in more than the "oil security guard" operation run by the Pretoria-based company Executive Outcomes.

While President Mandela has been painstakingly careful not to appear the peacemaker for Angola and has stressed that his involvement is strictly supportive of the United Nations-brokered peace talks, his moral authority on the continent carries a huge burden of expectation.

The bringing together of Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko was the first time Zaire's crucial role in the Angolan conflict was brought into the spotlight at that level.

Evans said his department had also instructed its mission to the UN to back a move by UN special representative to Angola, Alouin Blondin Beye, that a Security Council resolution threatening further sanctions against UNITA be postponed by a month "to give current initiatives a chance." The debate is scheduled to take place tomorrow.

Evans said he expected a communication from UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi soon.

South Africa would urge through the UN that the postponement be granted to allow this kind a consultation to continue.

Evans said South Africa would also recommend a ceasefire for the period of the postponement so that talks could continue "in a positive spirit." In addition, South Africa would urge that "all other parties desist from doing anything to contribute to hostilities." This is clearly a diplomatic message to Zaire, whose territory is reportedly being used as a transit point for supplies to UNITA. But by the same token, South Africa will have to be seen to tackle the problem of its citizens prosecuting a war on foreign soil.

#### **South African Press Review for 31 July**

*MB3107170794*

[Editorial Report]

#### **SUNDAY TIMES**

**Collective Bargaining in Labor Disputes Encouraged—**  
"The note of hysteria that has crept into public discussion of industrial disputes, and particularly of strikes, says more about the anxieties of the disempowered white community than it does about labour relations," begins the Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 31 July in a page 24 editorial. "The euphoria that accompanied a peaceful transition is wearing off and the South African reality—a polyglot country, deeply divided and beset by all the problems of Third World backwardness—is reasserting itself." And the government of national unity already "has started off on the wrong foot," securing the "privileges and fortunes of the mandarin class." "If the mandarins squabble among themselves, as they are doing, about the division of the spoils, it merely exacerbates the fury of the working classes and



the unemployed, who have yet to see any benefit from liberation." President Mandela "is manifestly not keeping" his promise not to have any "fat cats." The new salaries for appointees "have set a ruinous benchmark for aspirations across the society. Nobody, then, should be surprised if the deprived masses, observing the grasping character of the 'revolution,' turn for leadership to COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions]." This being said, "the distribution of wealth through the society must be renegotiated," however. Consequently, "the right to strike, which is one of the things we voted for in April, is perhaps a primitive social instrument, but it is a normal mechanism of adjustment in a modern society." "If there is a better way to balance the rights of workers than by collective bargaining we have yet to discover it."

#### RAPPORT

Industrial Strikes Red Agenda—A page 16 editorial in Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 31 July writes about the ongoing industrial strikes in the country. It quotes the words of communist ideologist Jeremy Cronin: "The struggle is not only against an undemocratic apartheid government. When we have a democratic, elected government, mass action will be just as important in implementing the mandate of the masses." These words, written two years ago, "are apparently the key to an understanding of what the wave of strikes is about. No wonder then that the SACP [South African Communist Party], in an 'unprecedented' step, even hauled Mandela and other ANC leaders over the coals this week on account of their viewpoint—namely, that the strikes were harming the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program]." "The SACP was still firmly committed to its agenda to bring about a socialist state, and this state's ultimate transition to a fully-fledged communist order." In its manifesto, the SACP openly advocates "a decisive weakening of the capitalist economy which is being driven by exploitation and the greed for profits, rather than by the needs of the people." To this end the SACP wants to use dissatisfied workers as a "battering

ram." This week it urged workers to broaden their demands from the basic wage demands to broader issues such as democracy at the work place. "The communists and socialists within the ANC have always strongly denied that they have a hidden agenda; and this while everyone knows that they are still dreaming of getting right in South Africa what they failed to achieve in Eastern Europe. To be able to accomplish it here, they first had to get their hands on South Africa's good infrastructure and resources." The moment of truth, the editorial concludes, has dawned for the ANC—"it will have to choose between a prosperous South Africa or a country that will go the same way as Eastern Europe and Cuba."

#### ILANGA

SABC Bias Toward ANC Criticized—Durban ILANGA in Zulu in its 28-30 July edition in a page 4 editorial says that "it is obvious even to a child now what the effect is of staffing top SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] positions with ANC sympathizers. This is meant to facilitate the use of the medium to further the aims of the ANC and to disseminate propaganda to undermine political opponents like the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party]. The television series, 'The Line,' screened on CCV [Contemporary Community Values TV] recently caused an uproar of protest, and rightly so, from IFP supporters and leadership, because it sought to subvert the truth about the problem of violence that has plagued this country for many years. It appears that the objective of the series is to put the blame for the violence on IFP supporters, more especially those living in hostels, and generally on the Zulu." "What is so annoying about the SABC's action is that, by its decision to screen the rest of the series, it will be spreading lies within the community and distorting the truth about violence in this country. By this action it exposes itself to manipulation by the ANC and its communist allies to do their dirty work and spread their propaganda. We trust the IFP is not going take this lying down, that it will fight for a redress of the situation and facilitate the establishment of justice so lacking in this country."

**Angola****Lusaka Talks Deadlocked Over Reconciliation Issue***MB3007152894 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 30 Jul 94*

[Report by Alves Antonio in Lusaka]

[Excerpt] The two fundamental issues which until now have been the cause of disagreement between the government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] negotiators—namely, UNITA participation in the government and the extension of state administration throughout Angolan territory, and the implementation of modalities for national reconciliation—are still deadlocked despite bilateral meetings held on the issue. The government and UNITA teams met face to face once again this morning, however, they have not been able to bridge their differences. In view of this, the issues at hand have been handed over to UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye, who will over the next few hours draft a new intermediary document which will serve as a basis for the discussions scheduled to resume on 1 August. [passage omitted]

**UNITA Said To Accept Huambo 'Neutral Governorship'***MB2907162594 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1500 GMT 29 Jul 94*

[Text] The delegation of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement at the Angolan peace talks in the Zambian capital Lusaka says it has accepted in principle a proposal for a neutral governorship of the UNITA stronghold of Huambo province.

A member of the UNITA delegation, Mr. Jorge Valentim, told reporters in Lusaka on his return from a meeting of UNITA's political commission in Huambo that Zambian President Frederick Chiluba's proposal for a neutral governorship was the best solution for the situation in Huambo. UNITA had demanded the governorship of Huambo as part of an overall power sharing agreement to end the civil war which erupted on independence from Portugal in 1975 and resumed after a brief lull when UNITA lost United Nations supervised elections in 1992.

The UN Security Council has given UNITA until tomorrow to accept a power sharing agreement with the Angolan Government to end the war or face new sanctions on top of oil and arms embargoes imposed last September.

**Foreign Minister: Butrus-Ghali's Report 'Biased'***MB3007083694 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 30 Jul 94*

[Text] The Angolan foreign minister is disappointed with UN latest report on Angola that Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali has been submitted to the Security Council. Venancio de Moura says the report is biased,

adding: While more than a dozen UN Security Council resolutions name the violator of the accords, Butrus-Ghali puts the government on an equal footing with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] as far as military escalation is concerned. Moura says he is, however, hopeful that at its upcoming meeting the UN Security Council will adopt an attitude consistent with the stance it had taken so far. The Angola foreign minister says he expects the Security Council to pressure the party that delays the signing of the Lusaka accords.

**Foreign Minister Denies Luanda Uses Mercenaries***MB3007131394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1242 GMT 30 Jul 94*

[Text] Windhoek July 30 SAPA—Angolan Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura on Saturday denied his government used South African mercenaries in its war against UNITA. "I deny this completely. We have never recruited mercenaries. Even when we were fighting South Africa we did not use mercenaries," he said after meeting other southern African foreign ministers in Windhoek.

Mr de Moura was adamant his government had no contract with the South African company, Executive Outcomes, which claims to have a \$140-million deal with the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government and is training soldiers and pilots to fight UNITA.

He said Angola had always trained its own army. Government forces would never be beaten on the battlefield by the rebels, he said, adding that he was confident a political solution would be found to the Angolan conflict.

"We have no other chance than a political solution. This is why we are making all the effort in Lusaka in order to get a ceasefire," he said, referring to peace talks in the Zambian capital.

The un-brokered negotiations are currently deadlocked over UNITA demands that it nominate the governor of Huambo, where rebel leader Jonas Savimbi has set up his headquarters.

Time is running out for Savimbi's movement, which rejected the results of elections in 1992 and returned to war.

The United Nations Security Council has threatened increased sanctions if the rebels do not accept by Sunday power-sharing proposals already accepted by the government. In a report to the council last week, UN Secretary-General Butrus Butrus-Ghali said limited progress had been made during peace talks in July.

**UNITA Radio Reports 38 Government Soldiers Killed***MB3107071394 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Gato Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 31 Jul 94*

[Text] In a defensive operation in Cuanza Sul Province on 30 July, the Armed Forces for the Liberation of

Angola [FALA] routed the forward command post of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] in (Lulungamba), in the Gabela region. Our correspondent reports that 38 FAPLA soldiers were killed in the spectacular attack. Our forces captured large quantities of war materiel, including 45 AK-47's, five RPG-7's, three 82-mm mortars, three 60-mm mortars, five PKM's, one 14.5-mm machine gun, and a substantial amount of assorted ammunition. Jose Eduardo dos Santos' men fled in disarray after a fierce three-hour battle.

#### **Ship Carrying Arms To Zaire Detained in Luanda**

*MB2907172194 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 29 Jul 94*

[Text] A ship carrying war material, flying an Italian flag, has been detained by the Angolan authorities. Journalist August Pedro reports:

The ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY [ANGOP] has learned that a big ship carrying war materiel presumably for National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] forces has been detained in Luanda harbor. The source says that the destination of the ship, which is not carrying a cargo list, was Zaire's Matadi harbor, leading to some to believe that its contents could be destined for UNITA guerrillas. The same source said the ship, which flies the Italian flag, was coming from the north of Europe and was carrying an assortment of war materiel—namely, rubber boats equipped with engines, UMN Portuguese vehicles, and missile launchers.

Meanwhile, Antonio Alexandre, first secretary of the Italian embassy in Angola, has just told our news desk that his country is strictly complying with the arms embargo on UNITA, and that the arrival of the Italian ship in Angolan waters is strange.

[Begin recording] [Alexandre] In fact it is difficult for us to comment on this because we learned about the issue through the newspapers. The authorities have not contacted us.

[Pedro] Up until now?

[Alexandre] Up until now. Maybe it is because the ship does not bear an Italian flag. In fact, our embassy [words indistinct] so I am not in a position to confirm, but I can add that Italy has strict rules about smuggling and exporting arms. We are strictly complying with the UN arms embargo on UNITA, so it is strange that such a thing could happen. [end recording]

#### **Mozambique**

##### **FAM Chief: Unomoz Biased, Demoralizing Soldiers**

*MB2907172594 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 29 Jul 94*

[Excerpts] The mutinying soldiers of the 6th Tank Brigade returned to their barracks this morning after holding talks with the chief of the General Staff of the Mozambique Armed Forces [FAM]. This was revealed

by General Hama Thai, FAM chief of General Staff, at a news conference. [passage omitted]

Hama Thai said on the occasion that the UN Operations in Mozambique [Unomoz] is biased in the implementation of its activities. He did not give details regarding the UN's leanings.

The chief of the General Staff accused some Unomoz members of trying to demoralize soldiers who want to join the new army. Hama Thai gave the example of a Bangladesh major who carried out an extra inquiry for soldiers who expressed a desire to belong to the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces. Gen. Hama Thai said the government is able to present the required 15,000 FAM soldiers for the new army. He added that the 15,000 are all volunteers.

##### **Unomoz Answers Accusations**

*MB3007084794 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0400 GMT 30 Jul 94*

[Text] In a press release issued in Maputo yesterday, the UN Operations in Mozambique [Unomoz] says it has already made several attempts to collect individual weapons and to disable heavy weapons at the Matola-Gare barracks. The communique notes that despite rules laid down by the Cease-Fire Commission, the commander of Matola-Gare's 6th Tank Brigade denied access to Unomoz on a number of occasions. Reacting to accusations made by Chief of General Staff Hama Thai that Unomoz had not disabled the 6th Tank Brigade's weapons, Unomoz said the first attempt was made on 27 June when the brigade's personnel began to be registered.

The 6th Tank Brigade used four tanks during their mutinies in Machava, Liberdade, and Matola-Gare. Hama Thai told a news conference that Unomoz has not been impartial. He (?did not elaborate).

The mutinous soldiers have returned to barracks. They are scheduled to be demobilized on 1 August.

##### **UN Officer on Army Demobilization, Confinement**

*MB2907183794 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 29 Jul 94*

[Telephone interview with UN officer Tom Pardoel, in Maputo, by Chris Green, in London; place and date not given; from the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] [Announcer] Time is running out for Mozambique's demobilization program due to be completed by the middle of next month. Soldiers of Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] have been running out of patience waiting in UN assembly areas to be disarmed, paid off, and sent home, or integrated into a united army. There has been a series of mutinies, perhaps the most threatening began three days ago in the suburb of the capital Maputo, when Frelimo soldiers went on the rampage with tanks. There are reports that the mutiny is now over and that the



soldiers have gone back to their barracks. On the line to Maputo, Chris Green asked the UN man in charge of demobilization, Tom Pardoel, if he could confirm that.

[Begin recording] [Pardoel] Yes, I can confirm that this mutiny is over and that the soldiers are getting ready for demobilization.

[Green] Now, there is some suggestion from the Mozambican authorities that United Nations mission is to blame because you haven't properly disarmed soldiers turning up for demobilization.

[Pardoel] As far as I know, we have collected weapons during registration, individual weapons, and the units doing this registration and disarmament were not allowed by the Mozambican Ministry of defense to work on the tanks to make them inoperational.

[Green] Had you protested about not being allowed to do that?

[Pardoel] As far as I know, it has been discussed in the southern region CCF, the Cease-Fire Commission.

[Green] Now, the deadline for all soldiers to have assembled is the middle of next month. Are you going to meet that deadline?

[Pardoel] For the assembly areas, almost surely yes. For the unassembled locations we might need a few days more because of the very large quantity or number of locations that we have to demobilize. It is over 150 different locations where people are at present, and also because of the very late start of the registration, but I think before the end of the month for sure we can finalize the process.

[Green] Now, the next stage in the process that was envisioned after demobilization was forming a new united army. There is presumably going to be no time at all for that before the elections.

[Pardoel] The process of the formation of the new army runs parallel with the cantonment and the demobilization process. It is not true that the process of the formation of the new army is still to start. Already several thousands of troops have been trained, and at the moment others are under training.

[Green] How big will the unified army be? How many people will be fully trained by the time of the October elections?

[Pardoel] I am not fully aware of the exact number that will be trained by then, but the overall and the end goal for the new army is 30,000 soldiers, 15,000 to be supplied by either government and Renamo.

[Green] Roughly what proportion of that will you have reached, do you think?

[Pardoel] It is difficult to estimate, but perhaps one third to one half, for its [words indistinct]. [end recording]

### **Chissano Ends Visit to Inhambane, Holds Mass Rally**

*MB2907193894 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 29 Jun 94*

[Report by correspondent Custodio Inacio in Inhambane]

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano said here in Inhambane this afternoon that a good government does not mean placing all political parties in the same bag, because this can only create a government of national confusion and not a government of national unity as many people might think. Speaking at a mass rally, which marked the end of his five-day visit to Inhambane Province, President Joaquim Chissano said that a government is not a simple sum total of representatives of political parties. He said it is not a simple sum total of political parties that would produce a better government.

President Joaquim Chissano said it is up to the party that wins the elections to choose the best destiny for the government and choose the people it wants to join the government, regardless of their party.

President Chissano told the media at the end of the rally that his stand opens the possibility for each party, if it so wishes, to form a government which would best serve the interests of its voters. President Chissano hinted that if the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] wins the elections it would, without making any compromise from the start, invite [word indistinct] personalities. He said and I quote, I agree that I can invite any element to join the government [words indistinct] the elected person should be the one to know how to form a government that would guarantee national stability, continued peace, and the establishment of a government that works, unquote.

In conclusion, the president of the Republic called on the people to carefully choose their representatives. He said and I quote, if you think that Frelimo and President Chissano cannot form a good government and you are able to come up with a better party and presidential candidate, we will accept that. In the same way, we call on others to respect the results of the October elections. Let us follow the rules of the game, unquote.

During this afternoon's rally, which was attended by thousands of people, President Joaquim Chissano said he observed that the Inhambane residents display the same kind of enthusiasm, strength, and confidence in a better future. Chissano said: During our visit we saw Inhambane residents build or rebuild schools and health centers. He added that this means that they have hope in a better future.

President Chissano also spoke of the need to reflect on the problems facing the country. The president said that it is important to identify priorities which would guarantee progress. President Joaquim Chissano explained some of the main reasons which presently dictate the



high cost of living, low salaries, unemployment, and the present levels of development.

He also stressed the growth registered by the country during the post-independence [as heard] period. He said this growth signifies a light at the end of the tunnel. Chissano said: In 1993, we registered in various sectors of activity a 19 percent growth, particularly in the fields of agriculture and services. This growth is significant and was considered one of the biggest in the world last year. Since we are still deep inside the tunnel, its real impact on the people's living conditions is not immediate, the president said.

The Mozambican head of state stressed the importance of the private sector and urged it to increasingly participate in resolving problems like establishing effective links between Inhambane and Maxixe, for example, which has proved to be a serious problem for the two cities' residents and workers, as well as travelers.

The head of state focussed his speech on the general elections and the voter registration process in the country. When President Chissano asked the people if it was worthwhile for him as the captain of his team to register for the forthcoming championship—that is, the October legislative and presidential elections—he was told that his team would emerge like Brazil in the 1994 World Cup games in the United States.

#### **Mutinous Troops: Return to Barracks Is Only Truce**

*LD2907194094 Lisbon RTP Internacional Television in Portuguese 1800 GMT 29 Jul 94*

[Excerpts] In Mozambique, the mutinous soldiers on the outskirts of Maputo have returned to their barracks. However, they warn this is just a truce for negotiations to take place. The government is blaming the United Nations for not deactivating the war materiel held by the soldiers. Fernando Magalhaes reports from Maputo.

[Magalhaes] This is just an interval for negotiations, two soldiers—not in uniform—from the tank brigade told us near the barracks. [passage omitted]

But life is resuming. The first train in three days has arrived. It came from Maputo and is bound for South Africa. The last train on Tuesday was looted. The station master was on this train, he came to see the destruction.

This represents the anger of the soldiers who, after a long war, feel they have been abandoned. They spend days without food; they earn next to nothing and they do not know what their future will be. They have been waiting to be demobilized for months.

The 6th Brigade barracks, not far from here, has 500 men and a large amount of working war materiel, including artillery weapons and a few tanks. Last June, UNOMOZ came to these barracks, registered the soldiers and the heavy weapons, but it did not have the authority to remove the firing mechanisms. Now the government is blaming UNOMOZ for not deactivating the tanks.

[Begin Justice Minister Ussumane Ali Dauto recording] The result of this situation emerges to a certain extent

from the long periods in the assembly areas and aspects of logistics which are beyond the Mozambican Government. As you know, the whole operation is being managed by the United Nations. [end recording]

[Magalhaes] But everyone expects the government and the United Nations to resolve this and other similar situations.

Fernando Magalhaes in Matola-Gare for RTP.

#### **Portuguese Official Arrives in Maputo on Visit**

*MB3107133294 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 31 Jul 94*

[Text] Brios e Gala, Portugal's secretary of state for cooperation, said in Maputo this morning that the formation of a government of national unity in Mozambique is something that Mozambicans should decide for themselves. He said it is natural for the issue to be open for political debate, though without Portugal interfering in Mozambique's domestic affairs. Brios e Gala today began a three-day visit to Mozambique.

#### **Renamo Official Visits Refugees in South Africa**

*MB0108101394 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 1 Aug 94*

[Text] Renamo's [Mozambique National Resistance] Lourenco Macome is on a visit to South Africa to inform Mozambican refugees that the war is over, and to invite them to return home to take part in the October elections. Speaking to South Africa's Channel Africa radio service, Macome said: We need them to take part in the elections. He ruled out the possibility of a resumption of war in Mozambique, and guaranteed that Renamo will never take up arms again even if it loses the October elections.

### **Namibia**

#### **Paper Provides Details of Auditor General's Report**

*MB3107154994 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 25 Jul 94 p 3*

[Article by Tom Minney]

[Text] The biggest spending Ministries—between them accounting for 42 percent of all Government spending—are riddled with fraud. This finding comes from Auditor-General Fanuel Tjingaete whose report into government accounts for the year to March 31 1993, hits at lack of controls in both the Ministries of Education and Culture and the Ministry of Health and Social Services.

Puzzlingly, Tjingaete also reports "rampant fraud" in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the introduction to the report. But the detail of the report says "fraud/theft/misuses of Government property and manpower: nothing in this regard was reported to me by the accounting officer nor were any detected during the verification of annual report information".

If did not prove possible to reach Tjingaete to explain what appears to be a discrepancy. A senior staff member

could not shed light beyond suggesting the introduction was written when other details were making news. These include alleged fraud by a financial employee Harold Kamatuka, uncovered by the A-G's staff, and allegations against permanent secretary Andreas Guibeb.

Here are more details from the A-G's report:-

—FOREIGN AFFAIRS: The accounting officer reports that N\$20.6 million [Namibian dollars] was spent on diplomatic missions including N\$9.6 million in Paris, N\$4.05 million in Brussels, N\$2.1 million in Harare and N\$2.3 million in Luanda as well as N\$990,000 on a residence in Pretoria. The Auditor-General says he could only find proof of spending N\$8.2 million of this and the accounting officer could not explain the difference.

Although the Ministry made financial contributions and grants of N\$6.9 million it only got Treasury approval for N\$654,000 of these. Those not approved include N\$306,153 to the United Nations, N\$1.1 million to the Southern African Development Community and N\$2.8 million to the African Development Bank. Commonwealth and UN peacekeeping and observer missions also feature.

The Auditor-General made informal queries on 15 items and 22 formal queries. Tjingaete said at the time of writing (14 months after the end of the period) some three informal and six formal queries were still unanswered, while seven queries raised in 1991/92 were still unanswered.

—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & CULTURE: "The scope and seriousness of the fraudulent activities leaves a happy-go-lucky impression which I regard as very serious and firm and drastic steps should be implemented to ban this from our society," says Tjingaete. Total fraud listed comes to N\$465,936 of which some N\$455,420 is cash mainly stolen through salary payments. Another N\$334,360 is still being investigated, while N\$1.3 million was lost through theft and especially vandalism. In some cases officials are paying back in monthly instalments.

Bursary records do not match trial balance calculations and better budget control and stock-taking is needed.

Among the contributions listed by permanent secretary Vitalis Ankama are N\$140,000 to a mystery "Namibia Development Trust for Culture, Promotion and Development" although this figure does not appear on the auditor's trial balance. Study bursaries came to N\$17.3 million (N\$17.2 million in the trial balance), the

National Theatre got N\$1 million (N\$94,000) while private schools and hostels received N\$10.3 million (N\$10.4 million).

More than N\$9.2 million of Government income, mainly hostel fees from the regions, was reported outstanding. Donations, including foreign aid, totalled N\$124.5 million while Treasury Authorisation was only obtained for N\$0.5 million.

—MINISTRY OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES: "The accounting officer's neglect to apply effective financial management is of grave concern," is the verdict on permanent secretary Solly Amadhila. Lack of budgeting control can be seen from N\$31.5 million spending over budget. Tjingaete says the permanent secretary shows little knowledge of stock-taking and internal inspections to ensure better financial control.

Total fraud reported by the accounting officer comes to N\$1.5 million including N\$819,000 paid out for fraudulently claimed salaries and allowances, N\$252,824 paid to a "creditor" after a forged computer information and N\$411,214 for salary cheques that were cashed instead of being "written back". The N\$118.8 million going on pension is also irregular as the necessary legislation never came into force.

The accounting officer still fails to give essential information about motor vehicles, visits to foreign countries, pensions and stock and Tjingaete says this is "contempt of my duties and responsibilities".

## Zambia

### Defense Minister: Troops To Leave for Rwanda

*MB3107192894 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 31 Jul 94*

[Text] Defense Minister Ben Mwila has disclosed that the Zambian battalion to help the United Nations in Rwanda will be ready to depart in three weeks' time. Speaking in an interview with ZNBC [Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation] news today, the defense minister said that the Zambian contingent to Rwanda was ready, but added that Zambia will not send additional troops apart from the one battalion it has committed itself to the United Nations.

The minister also disclosed that the manufacturer of the Buffalo plane, which crashed in Gabon last year killing the entire Zambia national soccer team, are in the country to continue their investigation. He said President Chiluba will appoint a Zambian team to work with the investigating team.

## Cote D'Ivoire

### Premier Balladur Holds News Conference

AB2907173394 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine  
Nationale-Une Network in French 1221 GMT 29 Jul 94

[Statement and subsequent news conference by French Prime Minister Edouard Balladur with local and foreign correspondents at the Hotel Ivoire in Abidjan on 29 July—live]

[Excerpts] [Balladur] Mr. Prime Minister, Ladies, and Gentlemen: I am very pleased to address you today. You all—African and French business executives and economic experts alike—contribute through your actions to defining the future of this continent. The world has changed; and both in Europe and Africa, we are confronted with a new situation. What does the end of the division of the world into two economic blocks signify? Freedom and individual initiative are now universally recognized as the real sources of economic progress. This implies the opening up of organized international trade, the end of the predominance of the public sector, and more rigor in economic and financial management. Why is it necessary for Africa and the franc zone countries to make use of international trade and fully acquire a place there for themselves that corresponds with their capacities?

The franc zone heads of state took a courageous step that changed the parity of the CFA franc to enable it to fix itself at a level that will encourage the return of growth. The first results are already visible. A lot remains to be done; I know it well but I am confident in the economic future of the franc zone countries. Faithful to its commitments, my country has always supported you in difficult times. New relations are going to develop between us. Ties between France and Africa are not nostalgic but rather, they have a great ambition for the future, that is to say, overcoming together the difficulties of the crisis, as well as meeting the challenges of the modern world with you. My government has undertaken the revitalization of the economy in France, and this requires rigor and tenacity. It also involves mastering the constraints of the modern world and the rules of international competition. Our partners in the developed countries have taken the same course—there is no other way to be present tomorrow on the international scene. Africa and the franc zone cannot escape this fact. [Words indistinct] will engage in a process of exclusion that is incompatible with the force and vitality prevailing in your countries. Experience has shown that the cost of inaction is much higher than that of revival efforts. [passage omitted]

Ladies and Gentlemen, how are the first results of our efforts today? The first results are positive, but they must be strengthened and extended. There are increasing signs of a revival of growth. These signs have not only been seen in the foreign exchange-generating export sectors, but also in activities that compete with the import sector. Thanks to the devaluation and an increase in world

commodity prices, coffee, cocoa, rubber, and oil palm exports have regained a long-forgotten impetus. Indeed, all rural areas have now been revitalized. We all know the importance of this sector, which in Africa sustains 80 percent of the population.

The production of primary agricultural products are not the only areas which have been given new opportunities. The local production of textile and plastic products, for example, competes efficiently with imported products. In many countries, the grain and beef sectors are experiencing a spectacular renewal. Countries like Burkina Faso and Mali now have markets. A veritable regional market is coming into being.

These initial results will be strengthened and reinforced by those policies and economic reforms which have been courageously carried out, especially in Cote d'Ivoire. The streamlining of public finance, the control of wages and inflation, the lowering of interest rates, and the progressive liberalization of economies will make for stronger growth, which will create jobs and improve the people's living standards.

I believe Cote d'Ivoire offers the best example of this new, fresh impetus. This is possible due to a remarkable political stability. Ensuring the succession of President Houphouet-Boigny, who was admired and respected by the whole world, was difficult. Cote d'Ivoire has demonstrated that it had good institutions and great political maturity, since the transition was conducted in a serene and trouble-free manner under the aegis of President Konan Bedie, to whom I wish to pay tribute.

Cote d'Ivoire's revival is also due to the pursuit and strengthening of recovery efforts, which were launched several years ago. Considering rightly that budgetary deficits cannot be tolerated for a long time, and that their maintenance entailed the weakening of the state and the administration, the government has undertaken a balancing of public finance. The devaluation has permitted an improvement in customs revenues, but these surplus revenues on current budgetary revenue recorded for several months is also the fruit of systematic efforts by the Ivorian authorities to improve the operation of fiscal and customs administration. I wish therefore to pay tribute to the Ivorian Government, and in particular to the prime minister.

These efforts must be pursued, and must not be reduced merely to an economic dimension. Thus, the payment of taxes by all is an essential element for the efficient working of the economy, and I dare say of the proper functioning of a democracy. Beyond the effort for an economic recovery, you must also continue regional integration and the search for private investment.

The franc zone has always been, for a long time, ahead of the rest of the African continent. Countries belonging to the zone have had a common and convertible money for quite a long time, whereas many African countries suffer from the fact of having an unconvertible and constantly depreciating currency, which is a source of runaway



inflation. This monetary union must, however, be completed today by the creation of a true regional market, which will permit peasants and enterprises to benefit from sizable markets. Everywhere in the North, there is a multiplication of examples of regional integration. The franc zone will be stronger with a market of 80 million people, than with a juxtaposition of several markets of 10 million people. In Europe we had a similar experience. West African countries have been the engine of the movement for regional grouping, and the Ivorian Government understood this and spared no effort in this movement. From the first regional treaties until the creation of an economic and monetary union, Cote d'Ivoire has always been one of the most fervent advocates of this regional integration. I hope this integration progresses rapidly in Central Africa, and that in the long run these two entities increase trade between them.

Secondly, everything must be done to promote the development of private investment. The fight against fraud in custom duties and direct taxes is a precondition. It is vital. Failing this, enterprises which invest and create jobs suffer unbearable losses. The option of paying arrears to enterprises is equally indispensable, and is under way with French aid. [passage omitted]

These enterprises need a stable legal environment and a legal system that operates well. The franc zone countries signed a treaty on the harmonization of business law, and anticipate the creation of a common jurisdiction. This is an important step. This treaty must be implemented rapidly. [passage omitted]

France will support these efforts by reorganizing its aid. France has always believed, and still believes, in the future of Africa. It believes in Africa's capacity to utilize the resources nature has endowed upon it. It proves this by investing and working in Africa. 80 French groups are represented by 1200 branches in the franc zone. Over 450,000 depend on these enterprises. 60 percent of commercial bank jobs in the zone are tied to French interests. Commercial exchanges between France and the 14 countries of the franc zone are worth more than 30 billion CFA francs. The total of French direct investments in the zone's African countries is more than 10 billion CFA francs. [passage omitted]

The franc zone needs a resumption of investments. However, it is not enough to have projects, for finance must also be mobilized. This objective presupposes a stable financial system based on a sound banking system, and the establishment of new modalities of financial mediation.

In order to contribute to this, I have directed the French Cooperation Agency to assist with mobilizing regional savings to cater for companies' medium and long term funding needs. The franc zone has suffered far too long from capital flight. It should be able to offer diversified savings structures and gradually set up a money market. The French Development Fund will therefore guarantee debenture bonds issued by local banking groups. The corresponding resources will be used to finance loans for

companies. Thus, with France's assistance, the African saver will be assured of safe investments, and company directors will be awarded medium and long term loans in CFA francs at rates lower than current rates, which are too high.

Furthermore, it is advisable that we establish a bank loan surety fund. This fund will facilitate the granting of loans to companies. I am pleased with the progress recently made in establishing the West African Surety Fund. Many international financial backers are providing aid to the fund, alongside the banks. Finally, I have given my consent for the French Development Fund to provide 1.5 billion extra French francs in 1995 resources to increase its participation in investment funding for the franc zone.

Second, French aid will be further oriented toward project funding. Restructuring public finances will help to reduce the dependence of projects on domestic savings and foreign aid. The role of financial backers should not be to meet the needs of the functioning of states. The crisis has moved us in this unfortunate direction, not only in Africa but also in Europe, as everyone knows. I hope that French aid will, henceforth, be used to give priority to project funding, which ensures growth in the long term and creates jobs. The development program has to be oriented, now more than in the past, toward the important sectors of rural development, the building of infrastructures, industrial production, education, health, and institutions. This action must indispensably accompany growth efforts, and should allow for the recovery of African economies.

Finally, in these postdevaluation difficult times, a special development fund of 300 million French Francs has been set up as an exceptional measure, in addition to these immediate objectives. This enabled us to rediscover a form of cooperation which had been forgotten, that of setting up programs on the ground in conjunction with local businessmen and national organizations. An extra amount of 100 million French francs were disbursed to continue this exceptional financial aid up to the end of 1994. In all, therefore, there will 400 million French francs. I have asked the cooperation minister to see to it that the lessons of this experiment translates next year into an increase in the decentralized aid loans.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the objectives that we hope to achieve together are ambitious: We want to embark Sub-Saharan Africa on the road to economic development, and give it back the position in the world that it rightfully deserves. The task will be arduous, but you are not without assets, far from it. Being members of the franc zone is a unique advantage on the African continent. You have decided to strengthen this through regional integration, and I commend you for this. This monetary cooperation mechanism will fully play its role in achieving lasting development. Indeed, the course you have chosen is not easy, the development process is long, and there are numerous difficulties—but you have



chosen the right economic policies. The first signs of a resumption of growth can already be seen here, in Cote d'Ivoire, and elsewhere.

France, as always, will be there at your side. In 1992, state aid for development amounted to 44 billion French francs, that is, 0.63 percent of our national product. This places our country among the leading financial backers in development. Half of this state aid is intended for Subsaharan Africa. In addition to its own efforts, France has always pressed for international institutions and the European Union to assist Africa. I must point out that it has been successful in this, when it comes to pressing for the mobilization of financial assistance from the Bretton Woods institutions or the European Commission, for a successful devaluation of the CFA franc or a continued increase in financial aid to the Lome Convention. France will continue to press for the relief of debt burdens, and will see to it that the commitments made at the Naples Summit will be implemented as soon as possible.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Africa is a priority for France. We will do our best so that you are able to meet the challenge of development. When I look at a country like Cote d'Ivoire, everything leads me to believe that this challenge can and should be met. President Houphouet-Boigny was rightly convinced of this, despite problems which are now being solved through the actions of President Konan Bedie and the prime minister. The franc zone countries are rich in human and natural resources. Underdevelopment is not a fatal flaw anywhere in the world, not in Africa or anywhere else. I know that Africa will meet this new challenge and will be worthy of the hope we place in it. Other countries on other continents have been able to embark on the road to development. African countries, I am sure, will also be able to chart their own course. I came here today to inform you of the confidence that the French Government and all the French people have in your future. Long live the friendship between Cote d'Ivoire and France! Long live Cote d'Ivoire! [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, as required by custom, I have called this news conference after my preliminary remarks. Many of you heard me speaking yesterday in Dakar, as well as this morning a short while ago. So, I am at your disposal to answer any questions you may have to direct either to the Ivorian prime minister or to me personally. [brief silence] I would love it if you would ask me questions concerning Rwanda. [laughter]

[Ivorian Television correspondent Emmanuel Gratie-Lavry] Mr. Prime Minister, your visit was originally planned for Senegal, Cote d'Ivoire, and Gabon. At the last minute, we heard you were going to Zaire. At what point in time did you feel the need of a visit to Goma?

[Balladur] Well, I felt it virtually on my arrival. It was hard for me to be on the African continent, and find myself so relatively close to Rwanda from Libreville, to fail to go there. Let me add that I was determined to do so, inasmuch as I wanted to pay tribute to the operations of the French troops, and familiarize myself with the

humanitarian problems on the ground. So, I would like here to recall that, if France's policy has been able so far to achieve the results that everyone acknowledges, it is all because—first of all—President Mitterrand and myself agreed on very specific terms: Our action was a humanitarian one and not in any way an interference in another country's domestic affairs. It was subject to approval by the United Nations, it had to have a specific time limit, and was to serve as a kind of stopgap measure until others came into the picture in turn. I wish to add that we made considerable efforts to mobilize the international community not only from a humanitarian angle, but also from the standpoint of assisting African countries which decided to provide troops. I went to New York, where I spoke before the Security Council and, together with President Mitterrand, I appeared before the European Commission in Brussels, where this question was raised by France, and in all we did, we made sure there was international supervision; today we are continuing along the course we charted. I told you on several occasions that I wanted other countries to take over the French initiative. This is why we decided to withdraw 180 men—some 500 African soldiers are already present in the humanitarian security zone—who will reach France this evening. I had fixed the number at 300. Since nearly 500 African troops are arriving, 180 French soldiers will return home this evening. I would not like this to be misunderstood. This withdrawal was planned, announced, and organized to make provision for a takeover by African troops. It does not involve taking any risks whatsoever, which could endanger the security of the communities within the humanitarian security zones. At any rate, France is going ahead with its humanitarian mission and will continue to do so. It still has some 800 men in the humanitarian security zone. It is present at Goma, in the northern Rwandan border, and also at the southern border, where it has 1,200-1,300 men; and this humanitarian operation is taking place notably in the running of the airport facility for flying in water and drugs and, since that too has to be mentioned because we all see it, for the burial of an increasing number of dead bodies. We therefore wish that the intentions declared by a number of countries be translated into practice. For the time being, one may already hope that troops from the United Nations Assistance in Rwanda [UNAMIR] on the ground will number about 1,000 by the end of July, and that other contingents—be they from Ethiopia, Nigeria, Australia, or Canada—are being equipped. Other countries have also promised to help. So, the building up of UNAMIR (?-II), to which we have always said we are prepared to hand over, is on course; but let me repeat that we will not make any decision that could worsen the situation, and in any case we will ensure that everything done is done with prior announcement and the necessary transition procedures. There are a few examples I would like to give on this point. (?Let me recall that) my discussions with President Mitterrand on 27 July centered specifically on this point. We have always taken that stand, I repeat once more, and we are simply concerned about ensuring that

(?we do nothing) that could seem hasty and worsen the psychological and moral security of the refugee population.

[Gratie-Lavary] Mr. Prime Minister, just a clarification. Do you mean that, all things being equal, you will respond to the UN demand by saying: 'Yes, we will stay put if necessary to guarantee this transition to avoid exposing the population to danger. I just want you to explain what you mean exactly when you say that the moral security of the people should not be threatened. Does that mean that France today accepts to remain in Rwanda, if necessary, to enable the United Nations to prepare?

[Balladur] Gentleman, I would answer you very frankly by saying that our position has shifted slightly. I started by saying that we wanted to pull out at the end of July. Then, we were given a mandate which expires on 22 August. I note that as July comes to an end, 500 African troops answered our call; and they come from a number of French-speaking African countries and number nearly 500. I think I have already told you that we are withdrawing 300 soldiers, who have either already returned to France or will be doing so in the next couple of days. Also, I think I have already stated once, that if the French troops had to remain stationed on the Zairian side of the border to provide logistic support, that could be considered later if our assistance were requested and desired. But let me be clearer: This means that (?we are expecting other countries to step in) and that by 22 August contingents from Ghana, Canada, Ethiopia, Niger, and Australia ought to be in place to allow us withdraw from the humanitarian security zone. [passage omitted]

[Diaby Mamadou, Radio Cote d'Ivoire correspondent] Mr. Prime Minister, a while ago, in the last part of your statement, we received the impression that France is establishing a new policy to help African countries, but I have some apprehensions that I would like you to dissipate today. The first apprehension concerns a situation I find rather absurd: African countries have been asked to process their raw materials in Africa in order to have a higher value added rate. But curiously enough, the more value that is added to these products, the less access they are allowed in your markets, because of what is now called non-tariff barriers in the West. In concrete terms, an enterprise like that of cocoa, on which I have made a small survey, has difficulty getting access to French markets, because they claim these products are not manufactured according to French specifications. So, Mr. Prime Minister, what are the means you are going to put in place to facilitate the access of African products into western markets?

I would also like to ask you, Mr. Prime Minister: You said a while ago that we must have a regional market, and that a regional market will have about 80 million people. Do you think it is economically viable in a region like ours to undertake an economic integration without Nigeria, which alone has 120 million inhabitants?

Finally, concerning the issue of debt: You said you are going to make sure the debt burden is alleviated. But according to the IMF representative in our country, during the campaign to explain the devaluation, he said Cote d'Ivoire has to pay 900 billion CFA francs this year alone to service its debts. So, Mr. Prime Minister, wouldn't it be better to deal with the debt issue once and for all by canceling it altogether, in order to resume economic growth? That will be very good for us and you will also go down in history in Africa [applause, laughter]

[Balladur] So I have not yet been entered into the history books for Africa? [laughter] Look, we have canceled 25 billion francs of debt, and you will agree with me that that is quite a substantial amount. We are obliged to take into account the interests of all the countries of the franc zone and also the interest of France in this matter. I have reminded you of the economic and budgetary conditions under which we are operating, and under these conditions, we cannot go farther than this.

Concerning access to European markets, we have been pleading constantly during discussions at the European Council for a total opening of European markets to African products, and especially Sub-Saharan Africa. African countries have easier access to European markets than Asian and Latin American countries, and recently we were able to get the EEC to agree to adopt a common community regulation on bananas which was favorable to traditional producers. [passage omitted]

Concerning Nigeria, you said you want to invite African countries to create a market of 80 million people and there is Nigeria on one side which has 120 million inhabitants. It is up to African countries to discuss this issue among themselves. I see that if you want to create a bigger regional market in Francophone African countries, it is those within the franc zone, which is not the case with Nigeria, which is very different, you must agree. We Europeans, if I may say this, have created a European market, but without Russia, which is the most populous country in all of Europe. Perhaps it will join one day, we shall have to see. So, you have to see to this yourself, is this not so Prime Minister Duncan? [laughter] [passage omitted]

#### **National Assembly Modifies Article 11 Provisions**

*AB3007181494 Abidjan La Chaine Une Television Network in French 2000 GMT 29 Jul 94*

[Excerpts] The first ordinary session of the National Assembly in 1994 ended yesterday with a plenary. This last meeting of deputies before the recess was chaired by National Assembly Speaker Charles Bauza Donwahi. During the plenary, the deputies passed several bills. Junior Toure reports:

[Begin Toure recording] 10 bills were passed, five of which relate to the legal and judicial system. They concern the law determining the organization, attribution, composition and rules of operation of the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Council and the law on the

modification of certain provisions of the constitution, particularly Article 11. [passage omitted]

The major innovation of Article 11 is an increase in the number of persons authorized to refer a matter to the Constitutional Council. It is the Constitutional Council which shall henceforth be responsible for the verification and control of the constitutionality of laws and rules. It shall handle disputes arising from presidential and legislative elections. The National Assembly shall vote on laws while the three-tiered Supreme Court shall perform functions of jurisprudence. [passage omitted] [end recording]

### The Gambia

#### Vice President: No Internal Dispute in Leadership

AB2907154094 Dakar PANA in English 1249 GMT 29 Jul 94

[Text] Banjul, 29 Jul (APS-SEN/PANA)—The new Gambian vice-president, Lt Sannah Sabally, has dismissed rumours of an internal dispute within the West African country's new leadership after last Friday's [22 July] military coup. At the end of the swearing in of the new government, Lt Sabally told newsmen that a technical reshuffle on Wednesday was a sign of President Yaya Jammeh's will to favour a greater representation of civilians in the new leadership.

The new government now includes ten civilians and five military. He said nobody had been arrested and that the two captains, Momt Cham and Shamsdin Saar, dropped in the reshuffle, had been redeployed. Lt. Sabally did not, however, state where the two captains had been redeployed.

#### Government Sworn In; Delegation Goes to Senegal

AB2907154594 Dakar PANA in English 1303 GMT 29 Jul 94

[Text] Banjul, 29 Jul (APS-SEN/PANA)—The members of the new Gambian Government, formed by Lt Yaya Jammeh following the military coup which overthrew President Dawda Kairaba Jawara, were sworn in Thursday [28 July] in Banjul. All ministers were present, except Bakary Dabo, still expected in Banjul, who was retained as minister of finance and economic affairs, a position he held under Jawara, and Mrs Fatoumata Tambajang, minister of health, who is currently abroad.

Observers also noted the absence of Lt Edward Singhateh, minister of defense, who had other engagements, according to vice-president Sannah Sabally. Singhateh is part of the Gambian delegation which arrived in Dakar Thursday evening for initial talks with Senegalese authorities. The delegation also includes Foreign Minister Bolong Sonko. The new leadership has repeatedly warned against harassment reportedly suffered by some traders at the hands of soldiers who want to force them into selling a bag of rice for 110 dalasi instead of the official price of 140 dalasi (5,000 CFA; 80 dalasi). The

authorities have also drawn attention on the risk of artificial shortages, especially in rural areas.

Meanwhile, five members of the previous cabinet have reportedly been arrested. They are Hassan Jallow, Alkali James Gueye, Aliou Badji, Landing Jallow Sonko, and Sadio Toure, respectively ministers of justice, information and tourism, education, health, and natural resources. Most of members of the previous government are believed to have sought refuge in Senegal following the coup which ousted President Dawda Jawara on Friday 22 July.

#### New President Sacks Two Ministers

AB2907194594 Paris AFP in English 1936 GMT 29 Jul 94

[Text] Banjul, July 29 (AFP)—Two ministers in Gambia's fledgling post-coup military government were arrested just 24 hours after being handed their portfolios, the country's new president's spokesman said here Friday [29 July].

During a press conference, Malick Jeng said new President Lieutenant Yaya Jammeh had personally announced the arrests during an interview with Senegalese television.

According to Jeng, Jammeh believed the two, Army captains Momar Omar Cham and Sherif Shamsdin Saar, "gave information to deposed President Dawda Jawara's People's Progressive Party (PPP) government."

They were also accused of supplying uniforms to renegade ex- soldiers turned looters.

The two captains, who were not part of the Provisional Council of the Armed Forces which was behind last Saturday's bloodless coup, were arrested and detained Wednesday, 24 hours after being made ministers at the new government's first cabinet meeting.

Cham and Saar had been awarded the portfolios of information and tourism and commerce and industry respectively. They were replaced by Suzane Ogooh and John Bojang, the spokesman said.

Elsewhere, Senegal's President Abdou Diouf Friday met with a delegation from the new Gambian government. They passed on a personal message from Jammeh explaining the reasons behind the coup, official Senegalese sources said. Senegal surrounds Gambia.

The delegation comprised Defence Minister Edward Singateh and Foreign Minister Bolong Sonko.

"We have come to explain to President Abdou Diouf the reasons for the coup and to reassure the government and the people of Senegal that the new government wishes to pursue the cooperation which has always existed between the two countries" said Sonko at a press conference. He hoped the cooperation could be strengthened, he added.

Sonko said the new government understood the international community's condemnation of the coup.



He reaffirmed that that ministers from the old regime could enter Gambia without fear in order to participate in planning the country's future.

Questioned about former Finance Minister Bakary Darbo, who has been invited by Jammeh's government to take up his old post, Sonko said: "We hope he will accept this proposition."

#### **Sacked Captains Reportedly Held**

*AB2907213294 London BBC World Service in English  
1515 GMT 29 Jul 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There have been upheavals since the upheavals a week ago that led to the coup in the Gambia, toppling President Jawara's government. On Wednesday [27 July] almost as soon as the new military leader, Lieutenant Yaya Jammeh, announced his new ruling Council—and before it was sworn in—he had a reshuffle: Two captains were sacked, and apparently they have not been seen since. On the line to Banjul, Elizabeth Ohene asked our correspondent, Rodney D. Sieh, if it was known what had happened to the two sacked captains:

[Begin recording] [Sieh] Well, early this morning, the chairman of the council, Lt. Jammeh, had a press audience with the Senegalese television. I spoke to some of the journalists who conducted the interview. They said that the two men in question were (?alleged) by Lt. Jammeh of sabotaging the work of the Provisional Ruling Council. They mounted roadblocks and went on a looting rampage, giving uniforms to ex-soldiers to loot. They said that the chairman also said that the two men were engaged in giving information to PPP [People's Progressive Party] officials in Dakar.

[Ohene] So, where are these two captains currently?

[Sieh] As I speak to you Elizabeth, I think they are in custody because... [pauses] they are in custody.

[Ohene] Has there been any official announcement about exactly what is going on?

[Sieh] No one seems to know. No one seems to know what is happening because since Wednesday [27 July], no one could tell where these guys were, because they were replaced by two civilian ministers in the cabinet.

[Ohene] Now, these captains are rather senior in this Gambian Army. What would this seem to indicate? Is Lt. Jammeh accusing them of trying to organize a counter coup? Is that what he (?is seen) to be accusing them of?

[Sieh] He did not use the word coup. I think he is saying they were sabotaging the work of the Provisional Ruling Council, but one Senegalese journalist told me that the chairman said that these guys felt they were [words indistinct], they were lieutenants and they were captains they were not part of the original plan to be part of the coup but they asked permission to come in and they allowed them in but it seems that they felt that these guys were lower than them and they wanted to come and take charge.

[Ohene] Coming just days after the new authorities have seized power this must be causing a lot of unease in the country.

[Sieh] Yes, a lot of people are still confused because today the leading paper here, the DAILY OBSERVER, published that the vice chairman of the Provisional Ruling Council dismissed rumors about a coup, but some [words indistinct] sources [word indistinct] the two captains have been saying they have no idea where these two guys were so it is still a matter of uncertainty here.

[Ohene] And Lt. Jammeh himself, what is he doing? Is he just going on as usual, has he got a government functioning?

[Sieh] Well, the government is functioning. This morning, he got his first international recognition from the Chinese Government. The Chinese ambassador met him this morning and he pledged his government's commitment to maintaining and developing the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and said he was happy to be here in the Gambia serving as Chinese ambassador.

[Ohene] Is there any indication that the others are about to follow?

[Sieh] Yes, later today the Sierra Leonean, Ghanaian, and Nigerian foreign ministers are due in to meet the head of the council. [end recording]

#### **Jammeh Meets Foreign Officials**

*AB3007201094 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 30 Jul 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The new Gambian Government, barely a week old, has been getting its first taste of international diplomacy. The young Army officer, Lieutenant Yaya Jammeh, who took over in a bloodless coup last weekend, has been playing host to representatives of West African foreign ministries, including Abass Bundu of Sierra Leone, who have arrived in Banjul to meet the new man in power. The new head of state also took the opportunity to present members of his recently-appointed cabinet to journalists. On the line to Banjul, Timothy Ecott asked our reporter, Ebuima Sankara, what the new head of state had said:

[Begin recording] [Sankara] Well, he told pressmen that these people were there to talk to him and that they were on a goodwill mission to see what has taken place. He also briefed them and told them about the developments in The Gambia and that they were willing to strengthen relations with African countries and even in the international world and then, that the takeover was right. It was done at the very right time. That's what he told us and thereafter, he went into the frauds of the former regime and that for the past 30 years, there has been an educational system that was out to help the elite to continue ruling the country and there was a health system that was deplorable. That was a rampant [as



heard] corrupt government and he was out to rectify. He called it an era of accountability.

[Ecott] So, I gather he has now produced a document in which he sets out what he thinks was wrong with the Sir Dawda Jawara government.

[Sankara] Yes, he gave pressmen a 21-page document which actually details allegations of corruption with former President Jawara and a Nigerian millionaire, alleging that the president has been collecting some amount of money so as to give him a contract of building a cabinet house in The Gambia.

[Ecott] Is Chairman Jammeh convincing when he says these things?

[Sankara] Well, everybody was looking at each other and then we were surprised. There was some kind of laughter when he said you can now show the world whether Jawara himself was clean and then he called for an African story and said that if the trunk of a tree is rotten, some branches may survive, but then, where the roots are rotten, the entire tree can die.

[Ecott] Did he make any further statement today about the fate of the existing government ministers in The Gambia?

[Sankara] Yes, he reiterated the fact that they will be released on Monday [1 August]. In fact, yesterday at 1900 GMT, Chairman Jammeh, accompanied by his Defense Minister Singhateh visited the ministers in Banjul. They spoke freely. They spoke to pressmen. We spoke to them and they said they were well treated and he assured them that they will be released on Monday. He said their long detention, or their long time being in custody, was very technical, because after the takeover, they realized that most of the documents were missing and unless they account for the files, they were not going to be released on Monday. [end recording]

#### **Government Decree Merges Army, Gendarmerie**

*AB3107195294 Paris AFP in French 1752 GMT 31 Jul 94*

[Text] Banjul, 31 Jul (AFP)—According to a decree issued by the new ruling body since the coup, the Provisional Armed Forces Council [as received], and broadcast by the official Gambian radio, the Gambian Gendarmerie and the Army merged today. No official explanation was given on this merger. This is the first decree issued by the Provisional Armed Forces Council since its formation.

According to this decree, the provisional council has also canceled certain provisions of the Gambian Constitution concerning the running of the presidency of the Republic and has decided to set up an executive committee which will be in charge of running the daily affairs of the country.

In addition to the members of the Provisional Armed Forces Council, this executive committee will contain some ministers, including the minister of justice who has

not yet been appointed by new Gambian Head of State Yaya Jammeh. The provisional council now has five members, all soldiers.

The Army took power in The Gambia on 23 July by toppling the regime of President Dawda Jawara who ruled this tiny country—surrounded by Senegal—since its independence in 1965.

#### **Gambia**

##### **Rawlings Meets Deputy UNAMIR Chief**

*AB3107130094 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 30 Jul 94*

[Text] The president and commander in chief of the Ghana Armed Forces, Flight Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings, has held a meeting in Accra with the deputy force commander of the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda, UNAMIR, Brigadier Anyidoho. President Rawlings asked the Ghanaian peacekeeping contingent to make available to the newly arriving international forces the benefit of their experience so far in Rwanda.

The commander in chief commended the high level of military discipline and professionalism exhibited by the troops in a very difficult situation. The international community, the president noted, has not failed to notice that the Ghanaian contingent remained in Rwanda since the campaign. The commander in chief urged the troops to be vigilant, firm, and fair-minded but most of all to be compassionate in handling this conflict in tragic situation. The president also stated that the recent arrival of troops in Rwanda from a number of Western countries necessitates close coordination between the United Nations and OAU with the countries whose troops are participating. The president commended the French Government for its earlier humanitarian rescue efforts. While concern has been expressed about the unilateral character of the intervention, the humanitarian impulse behind it cannot be lost sight of. The president hoped that the intended withdrawal of French troops is not a sign of humanitarian fatigue.

#### **Liberia**

##### **NPFL Soldiers' Behavior Threatens NPP Election**

*AB3007181094 Gbarnga Radio ELRL in English 1200 GMT 30 Jul 94*

[Text] A senior member of the proposed National Patriotic Party [NPP] in Kokoya District, Mr. Odorfo Zakpa, says the behavior of some indisciplined soldiers of the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] could jeopardize the success of the NPP during the forthcoming general and presidential elections. Mr. Zakpa told LCS [Liberia Communications System] News in Kokoya District that a victory for the NPP is a victory for the true independence of the Liberian people and it should not be thwarted by few disgruntled individuals who do not know the purpose for which the popular uprising was launched.

## Nigeria

### Minister, NADECO Official on Jackson's Visit

AB2907151294 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 29 Jul 94

[Text] Nigeria's information minister, Professor Jerry Gana, stated yesterday, Thursday, that the Nigerian Government was not opposed to the visit of the U.S. delegation. He told Mohamed Okorija that he hoped that the team had a good intention and the visit would facilitate the resolution of Nigeria's festering political problem:

[Begin recording] [Gana] Government certainly is very much in favor of any of the agencies or individuals who would like to facilitate the peace process in Nigeria. We welcome that because as a government, all that we are interested in is to facilitate a peace transfer to a democratically elected government in Nigeria. We believe for that to happen there must be an atmosphere of peace and stability in Nigeria and the effort that is being made by Reverend Jesse Jackson is very welcome. We are delighted that he is now in Abuja. He has been discussing with the foreign affairs and other officials of government and that move it is very, very welcome because, as I just said, we certainly would like to listen to good advice and those who would like to intervene honorably but in the interest of the people of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. We wouldn't want a situation in which people want to intervene from another perspective only to frustrate the efforts of Nigeria. We would want to stand for what is good for Nigeria at all times.

[Okorija] There are two stands in this Jesse Jackson affair. There are those who favor his coming but believe that it should have been a high government official rather than somebody from outside government, and there are those who are against it, who believe that Jesse Jackson is an apologist to military regimes.

[Gana] Well, I wouldn't want to go into the detail of.... [pauses] There are always two sides to that. I think he means well and the idea of somebody outside government is good because we certainly wouldn't want this kind of intervention to be governmental because that has all kinds of implications. Nigeria is a sovereign nation and we wouldn't want a situation whereby the impression is given as if another government is indicating.... [pauses] as if Nigeria's sovereignty is subject to their own discussion and intervention. So, a private person coming, who is expected of both sides, is a very, very good gesture.

I think that the record of Reverend Jesse Jackson is such that all those who love peace and the dignity of the black man especially will know that he means well for Africans in Africa, Africans in America, Africans in other parts of the world. Whether he is regarded as an apologist for military regimes is debatable. I think he is very clever. He is a lover of democracy so much so that he wanted to be president of his own country under democracy. He is a democrat in terms of.... [pauses] as one believes in

dignity, in social justice, in democracy, and I think we should give him a chance of this private intervention with the hope that it would facilitate the peace process in Nigeria.

[Okorija] There are so many cleavages of opinion. How would you like to draw a dividing line between interference and mediation?

[Gana] Certainly, I don't think this is interference. This is a good brother who wants to be able to help his African brothers pursue a path of peace. He is not coming as a governmental official. It is not also an intervention in terms of what one would call a governmental intervention. I think he is coming as a concerned citizen of the world who is respected in Africa and I think that is very good.

[Okorija] Now what do you think is his role in these negotiations that are going on between the Nigerian Government and the labor movements? What can we expect?

[Gana] Well, there is no direct link, really, but it would .... [pauses] what actually would happen is that first, he would have at first hand some of the realities on the ground and he would help to educate the American public, for example on what actually is happening in Nigeria because a lot of lies have been told out there, which really is confusing even the American Government and the senators and House of Representatives members. This kind of level.... [pauses] kind of discussion would allow him to be able to communicate back when he gets back the true position of things, which would help the American public to perceive better the situation in Nigeria. [end recording]

A leader of a pro-democracy movement, Dan Suleman, has also reacted to the visit of the American delegation. According to him, the National Democratic Coalition, NADECO, was prepared to meet the delegation as an emissary of the U.S. Government:

[Begin Suleman recording] We, in the first place, opposed Jesse Jackson's visit on the basis of his previous stand on the military government of Nigeria. Jesse Jackson had not encouraged democracy in Nigeria. He has been fraternizing not only with the Babangida regime but with this regime and we don't see his visit being useful to the cause which we are fighting for. However, considering the fact that we understand that he is now carrying.... [pauses] he is an official emissary of President Clinton and because we have respect for the office of the president of America, we really [word indistinct] what could come out of this particular approach not because of Jesse Jackson, but because of Clinton as the president of America. [end recording]

### Oil Workers Refuse To Call Off Strike

#### Demand Abiola's Release

AB2907153494 Paris AFP in English 1458 GMT 29 Jul 94

[Excerpt] Lagos, 29 Jul (AFP)—Nigerian oil workers on Friday [29 July] refused to call off strike action until the

government met their demands for the release of imprisoned pro-democracy leader Moshood Abiola and his installation as president. Officials of the two striking oil unions, whose four-week old strike has paralysed business activity, told AFP that they would not call off the strike until the government met their "main political demands."

The president of one of the two unions, the Petroleum and Natural Gas Senior Staff Association of Nigeria (PENGASSAN), Bola Owodunni, said that his union would continue to dialogue with the military government but added that he was '100 percent sure' that the government would not meet the demands.

Their determination came after Thursday's start of the treason trial of Abiola in the federal capital Abuja, marked by the death of three Abiola supporters in clashes outside the courthouse with police. The hearing resumes on 2 August. [passage omitted]

#### **Government, Union Talks Not Held**

*AB2907213594 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 29 Jul 94*

[Text] The rescheduled meeting between officials of the Ministry of Petroleum Resources and those of NUPENG [National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers] and PENGASSAN [Petroleum and Natural Gas Senior Staff Association of Nigeria] to resolve the ongoing fuel strike could not hold in Lagos today. Energy correspondent Augusta Madrigula reports that the meeting had earlier been postponed to Friday [29 July] at the instance of PENGASSAN and NUPENG, who requested for adequate time to consult with their national executive council members.

In a communique issued at the end of an emergency national executive council meeting of PENGASSAN yesterday in Benin, which was presented today to the director general in the petroleum ministry, the union restated its demands on the government at their meeting on Monday [25 July], details of which were not made available to newsmen. There was no official confirmation of the new date for another meeting, although officials confirm that consultations are continuing at various levels in government and within the union.

#### **'Indefinite' Protest Called For**

*AB2907210194 Paris AFP in English 2041 GMT 29 Jul 94*

[Text] Lagos, July 29 (AFP)—Nigeria's central labour movement Friday [29 July] called on all workers to join an indefinite stay-at-home protest as of August 3 as part of a continuing civil disobedience campaign to force the military government to resign.

In a communique the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) said that it was embarking on the action because of the government's failure to release jailed opposition leader

Moshood Abiola—the presumed winner of June 1993 presidential elections voided by the military—and other political detainees.

"Having exhausted all peaceful avenues to make government respond positively to the above demands" the NLC "is convinced that government has compelled it to press its demands through industrial action," said the statement.

The movement therefore called on all its more than 40 affiliates, state branches of the congress and all Nigerian workers to embark on the "sit-at-home protest action" and await further directives.

#### **Airport Fuel Supply Ensured**

*AB3007180594 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 30 Jul 94*

[Text] The Federal Civil Aviation Authority [FCAA] is making efforts to ensure adequate supply of aviation fuel to all airports in the country. Already, Lagos, Kano, and Abuja have been supplied with enough of the commodity to ensure smooth operation. The managing director of the authority, Mr. Mohamed Ababieka, announced this following the resumption of normal flight operations nationwide after the disruption caused by the industrial action by Air Transport Senior Staff Association. He advised airlines to refill from those areas while efforts were being made to extend the supply to other airports. Our correspondent reports that many passengers stranded at the Murtala Muhammed Airport, Lagos, have now traveled to their various destinations. International flight operations have also resumed.

#### **NLC Sees 'No Alternative'**

*AB3007181894 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 30 Jul 94*

[Text] The Nigerian Labor Congress [NLC] says it has no alternative but to call on workers to, as from Wednesday [3 August] week, sit at home until further notice. This follows the meeting of the central working committee of the congress to consider the report of its delegation which met with the head of state. In a statement in Lagos, the committee rejected the government's response to the proposed action by the NLC. The committee reaffirmed the belief of the congress to the release of political detainees to bring an end to the current crisis. The Federal Government had repeatedly said it did not reject the call for the release of political detainees. The minister of information, Professor Jerry Gana, had on Wednesday in Lagos said the government was waiting for assurances from patriotic Nigerians to release the political detainees.

#### **NLC Warns Against Sabotaging Strike**

*AB3107183794 Paris AFP in English 1818 GMT 31 Jul 94*

[Text] Lagos, July 31 (AFP)—The Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC), the nation's central labour movement,



Sunday [31 July] here threatened that it would impose disciplinary action against officials who attempt to sabotage its "sit-at-home" strike action, scheduled to begin Wednesday.

"The NLC internal machineries for discipline are there to be used against any member who attempts to sabotage our plans", the National Vice President of the NLC, Adams Oshiomole, told AFP. He refused to disclose what these disciplinary measures are.

But a union official said that one of the measures could be the expulsion of the offending official from the union fold.

The warning came a week after some chairmen of state branches of the NLC in the northern part of the country said that they would not join in the strike, whenever it is declared, because it is politically-motivated.

But the Central Working Committee of the NLC, at the end of its emergency meeting Friday here, directed all its more than 40 affiliated unions, all the NLC branches in all the 30 states of the federation, and Abuja, as well as all its members nationwide, to begin Wednesday an indefinite "sit-at-home protest action" to press for its demands.

These demands are the unconditional release of main opposition leader Moshood Abiola and other political detainees and the re-opening of two independent newspapers—National Concord and Punch—sealed off last month by the police over allegation that their premises were being used to stock ammunition.

The Concord group of newspapers is owned by Abiola, currently being detained in Abuja on charges of treasonable felony. The presumed winner of presidential elections held in June last year but whose outcome was annulled by the military junta, Abiola was arrested after he last month declared himself head of state.

On the choice of Wednesday and not Monday for the start of the strike, Oshiomole, generally considered as a "radical" in the movement, said that the NLC had chosen the "most appropriate time" for the strike.

Many analysts here suggest that the NLC had fixed the commencement date of the strike for Wednesday so as to give government more time to meet its demands, particularly considering that it still has an opportunity to discontinue the trial of Abiola, scheduled to resume at the federal high court in Abuja, the Nigerian capital, on Tuesday.

### **Duties Abolished; 'Major' Budget Decisions Made**

*AB3107153794 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 31 Jul 94*

[Text] The Federal Government has announced some major decisions on this year's budget following the review of the performance of the budget in the last six months. As part of the decisions, export duties have been abolished while institutional bottlenecks in exports are to be eliminated. In addition, a commodity exchange is

to be established in Abuja to promote the export of agricultural produce. A government statement says the objectives and goals of the budget will remain unchanged.

### **Sultan of Sokoto Views Political, Economic Crisis**

*AB3107170894 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 31 Jul 94*

[Text] The sultan of Sokoto, Alhaji Ibrahim Dasuki, says the present political and economic predicament facing the nation can only be remedied if Nigerians imbibe the spirit of good virtues. Alhaji Ibrahim told newsmen in Misau that a nation could only be free from crisis if its populace had the fear of God. He stated that the country's present sociopolitical problems were caused by greediness, selfishness, and lack of trust among Nigerians. The sultan stressed that the social ills should be wiped out to save the nation.

### **Senegal**

#### **French Premier Terms U.S. Aid to Rwanda 'Visionary'**

*BR2907152194 Paris LE FIGARO in French 29 Jul 94 p 3*

[Jacques Fleury report: "Balladur Assesses African Solidarity"]

[Text] Dakar—Edouard Balladur is to extend his African visit until Sunday [31 July] evening to go to Rwanda and pay homage to the troops involved in operation Turquoise. The prime minister announced this visit in his speech to the Senegalese Parliament. It was not initially planned in his official itinerary, but he could not have toured three African states and failed to visit the country where our troops are engaged in a humanitarian mission. Thus, on Sunday morning he will fly to Goma to convey to the troops "who, with the Senegalese, are doing an exemplary job, deserving the solidarity and admiration of the nation." The premier will probably go to the very heart of the "security zone" on board of a helicopter of the "French humanitarian force."

African solidarity with regard to the French intervention in Rwanda has probably had an impact on this kind of "change in itinerary." On Saturday in Libreville, the prime minister will meet with a number of French-speaking African heads of state who have been invited by the Gabonese President Omar Bongo. They have stated their determination to replace the French forces, which comes as a great relief to Edouard Balladur who, just a week ago, was afraid France would be caught up in a no-win situation.

Even if he describes, in select company, the American aid as "visionary," he sees the mobilization for the Rwandan refugees as a victory for his government and his determination. He told journalists accompanying him on his visit: "I would remind you of all the criticism that was leveled at us. I did not want our intervention to

be interpreted as interference in another country's domestic affairs. I wanted it to be purely humanitarian. The spectacle of what is happening has moved international opinion."

Edouard Balladur, who in passing indicated that his African policy did not encroach on the area reserved for the president and that there was, on the contrary, agreement between their respective offices on the aims pursued, stressed: "In this operation, we French are at the disposal of millions of unfortunates, bringing them aid. France has a moral duty toward Africa."

He then explained the purpose of his trip to Dakar, Abidjan, and Libreville, a trip that was "planned long before the start of operation Turquoise. We want Africa to again join the world movement. Six months after the devaluation of the African Financial Community [CFA] franc, the situation is looking better. Capital has stopped flooding out, inflation is under control, and new resources and investment possibilities are appearing." This was a brave political measure which had been agreed to by the CFA governments with the assistance of France.

Mr. Balladur continued: "In 30 years, no [French] government has done more for Africa than the current government. I feel very motivated. This is France's duty."

This duty does not mean that we cannot talk of rigor. From his very first meetings in Dakar with President Abdou Diouf, the French premier had clearly told his host that France could do no more financially. "Allow me to say once again, in all friendliness, how important it is that you continue with the efforts requested of you by the international financial community in terms of structural reforms and the collection of tax and customs duties in particular. Do not think that I am being indiscreet or that I am trying to interfere, this is merely a very friendly concern."

He took this firm stand with the Senegalese Parliament, where he was received with great ceremony. He was welcomed in front of the Parliament building by a throng in multicolored attire, singing his praise to the rhythm of tamtams. Edouard Balladur was gratified by the speaker of the Assembly proffering his "greeting to the head of state that you are."

He made a long speech, calling on the African countries to implement, in their own time, democratic policies and

to agree to ensure the stability and security of the continent. "I know that Africa wants to continue in its quest for political stability and economic progress, and it must, like Europe before it, resolutely commit itself to the principle of the state of law (...). Each country has to find its own solution and its own timetable based on its history, its traditions, and its specific conditions. There is no single solution or plan for democracy. The important thing is for the system to meet the aspirations of the people and promote human development."

### Sierra Leone

#### Cabinet Reshuffle Reported

AB0108122594 Paris AFP in English 1037 GMT 1 Aug 94

[Text] Freetown, 1 Aug (AFP)—Sierra Leone's military government has appointed its first woman cabinet member in a government reshuffle announced on state radio Monday [1 August].

The West African state's Council of Secretaries, or cabinet, now includes nine civilians and 13 current or retired military officers following the changes, which take effect immediately.

Christiana Thorpe has been promoted to secretary of state for Education, having formerly served as under-secretary. Her former boss Bassie Bangura moves to the new post of under-secretary for development and economic planning.

Former Secretary of State for Agriculture and Forestry Colonel Abdul Karim Sesay has been dropped from the cabinet and replaced by Major Robert Koroma.

Dr Kandeh Yumkella, a civilian, has been appointed secretary of state for trade, industry and state enterprises. He replaces Dr Alusine Fofana, who takes up the new post of under-secretary for foreign affairs and international cooperation.

Retired Brigadier Leslie Modibo Lymon has also been appointed as chairman of the National Aid Coordinating Secretariat, which handles aid assistance into the country. The post was formerly held by Koroma.

Head of state Captain Valentine Strasser, who came to power following a coup d'etat in April 1992, has said he plans to hand over to a civilian government in January 1996.

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